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MISCELLANEOUS SERIES

PARK RECREATION AREAS
IN THE UNITED STATES



MAY, 1928

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IN THE UNITED STATES

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PREFACE

Early in 1924 the Playground and Recreation Association of America had under consideration a study of parks and park systems throughout the United States. Plans were under way looking toward carrying out this project when it was announced that a conference of all persons and agencies interested in outdoor recreation throughout the Nation would be called in Washington under the auspices of the Federal Government. President Coolidge convened this conference in Washington in May, 1924.

One of the immediate results of this important conference was a keen realization of the need of taking an inventory of the outdoor recreational resources of the American people, with a view of securing adequate data upon which to base plans for nation-wide, systematic planning for outdoor recreation. Accordingly, the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, as the permanent organization resulting from the preliminary conference was called, made plans to take such an inventory through certain national organizations.

A joint committee on Federal lands was formed, under the direct control of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, to make a study of all Federal properties. The National Conference on State Parks was requested to make a study of State provisions for outdoor recreation. The Playground and Recreation Association of America was requested, in conjunction with the American Institute of Park Executives, to undertake a study of municipal and county parks and recreation areas and their systems of management.

Early in 1925, through the generosity of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, the Playground and Recreation Association of America was enabled to begin the work, an appropriation to meet the cost having been granted by the memorial.

The board of directors of the association appointed Lebert H. Weir director of the work and, in consultation with the executive committee of the American Institute of Park Executives, appointed a national committee on the study of municipal and county parks and park systems. The personnel of the committee is as follows:

C. E. Brewer, recreation department, Detroit, Mich.

Martin G. Brumbaugh, Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.

Will O. Doolittle, American Institute of Park Executives, Rockford, Ill.
Lee Hanmer, Russell Sage Foundation, 120 East Twenty-second Street,
New York City.

Henry V. Hubbard, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

David I. Kelly, secretary, Essex County Park Commission, 810 Broad
Street, Newark, N. J.

Paul C. Lindley, care of J. Van Lindley Nursery Co., Pamone, N. C.

Otto T. Mallery, 112 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. J. H. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield, Mass.
J. Horace McFarland, Mount Pleasant Press, Harrisburg, Pa.
Herman W. Merkel, superintendent, Westchester County (New York),
park system.

Arthur Ringland, executive secretary, National Conference on Outdoor
Recreation, 2034 Navy Building, Washington, D. C.

Maj. William A. Welch (chairman), Palisade Interstate Park Commission,
25 Broadway, New York City.

Theodore Wirth, American Institute of Park Executives, Minneapolis,
Minn.

The statistical data printed in this report, prepared from material gathered in the study of municipal and county parks, covers some of the more important phases of park work. Space limitations make it impossible to publish in detail all of the facts gathered in the study, and those selected for publication have been chosen with a view to presenting a national picture of the growth and development of the park movement in the United States.

The study has brought together a vast amount of material of all kinds, including full information on the experiences and developments of different park systems, and a manual of municipal and country parks is in preparation which will make available knowledge of the best practices in park work.

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction and summary	1-15
Need for parks in industrial communities	1, 2
Development of the park movement	2, 3
Changing conception of parks	3
Extent of park planning	3, 4
Present park areas	4-7
Detailed examples of park planning	7-9
Municipal parks outside city limits	9
County parks	10
Recreation facilities in parks	10, 11
Park finances	11-13
History of town planning in the United States	13, 14
Obstacles to town planning	14, 15
Acreage of municipally owned parks and recreation areas	15-31
Growth of park areas, 1880 to 1926	31-49
County parks	49-54
Requirements of a good park system	55
Parks outside city limits	55, 56
Park structures and buildings and recreational facilities	57-61
Park administration	62
Park expenditures in 63 cities	62-67
Salaries of park superintendents	67, 68
Method of policing parks	68, 69

MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Maps:	
Metropolitan park district, Cleveland, Ohio	Paster.
Park areas of Cedar Falls, Iowa	73
Outline map of present and proposed park areas, Birmingham, Ala.	74
Park areas of Marysville, Calif.	75
Minneapolis park system	76
Park system, Union County, N. J.	77
Present and proposed park areas, Houston, Tex.	78
Halftones:	
Forrest Park municipal tennis courts, Springfield, Mass	79
Municipal playground, Bethlehem, Pa.	80
Angling contest in City Park, Los Angeles, Calif.	81
Skating, Lancaster Park, Erie County, N. Y.	82
High school girls playing hockey on public playground	83
Football game. The Point Stadium and Recreation Center, Johnstown, Pa.	84
Dance pavilion with grand stand, Washington Park, Milwaukee, Wis.	85
Open-air dance, Hartford, Conn.	86
Children's playground, Colt Park, Hartford, Conn.	87
Municipal golf course, Hartford, Conn.	88
Swimming pond and shelter house. Pond used for skating in winter, New Bedford, Mass	89
Bowling green, Hazelwood Park, New Bedford, Mass.	90
Picnic ground, Dayton, Ohio	91
Conservatory in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Calif.	92
Boulevard and bathing beach, San Francisco, Calif.	93
Lake scene in Shelby Park, Nashville, Tenn	94
Bathhouse and mammoth concrete swimming pool, Tibbets Brook Park, Westchester County, N. Y.	95

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INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

NEED FOR PARKS IN INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITIES

The change from a predominantly rural population in the United States to one prevailingly urban has been taking place with great rapidity in recent years, and this bringing together of large numbers of people in our cities has created social problems for which industry and commerce are directly responsible. Some of these problems have to do with the conditions under which people live and others with the conditions under which they work. Recreation, or the use of leisure time, closely affects the working life of the people as well as their life during the hours when they are not engaged in earning a living.

The concentration of large populations in small areas, together with the absorption of natural recreation areas by commerce and industry, not only has created a housing problem but has given rise to problems concerning the physical safety and health of children and opportunities for healthy and wholesome exercise and recreation for young people and adults. Nearly always, in the history of American cities, industrial and commercial expansion, with its resultant concentration of population, has deprived the children of play spaces and the people generally of breathing and recreation areas. Desirable natural features such as water fronts—the banks of rivers, the shores of lakes—have usually been absorbed by such expansion, to be redeemed only by a great expenditure of money and effort.

Leaders of commerce and industry have been keenly alive to this recreation problem in cities and its relation to working efficiency. The first concrete evidence of the interest of industrial organizations in the problems of recreation for industrial employees was in the establishment of recreation facilities and programs by the industrial organizations themselves. A study of outdoor recreation for industrial employees recently published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (Bul. No. 458, Chapter VI) indicates that there is quite general interest among employers in furnishing facilities for outdoor sports and recreation. In cities in which the municipal recreation is well developed, however, there is a disposition on the part of employers to utilize the city facilities, especially if space is at a premium around the plant.

Organized labor also has taken an active interest in the subject of recreation as evidenced by various resolutions passed in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. The committee on education of the federation was directed in 1925 to study the problem from the standpoint of the immediate recreational opportunities necessary to counteract the effects of the modern city and also in relation to future developments of community life since "our modern municipal life through both its work and its home environment makes necessary collective planning and endeavor to make available opportunities for recreation." As part of its work the committee has supplied local committees with information on adequate municipal provision for recreation and has encouraged efforts to secure the necessary legislative authorizations.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Federation at the annual convention held in Detroit, Mich., in October, 1926:

The growth in the movement for the provision of adequate means for supervised recreation in towns and cities is significant of an increasing concern for the health of the people. Since the cities are the product of the aggregation of great economic forces, it is but fair that they should put forth every effort to overcome any disadvantage to the freedom of movement and the conditions of health which their very existence entails.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PARK MOVEMENT

The facts gathered through this study of county and municipal parks and summarized in the following statistical tables are of vital significance to the workers of the United States as well as to other community groups in that they show the extent to which our local governments are attempting to correct some of the mistakes made in their earlier history and to plan so that such mistakes will not be repeated in their further development.

The park movement in the United States is relatively a new movement. The following brief history of it is of interest in connection with this report.

Prior to 1850 there were no legal measures enabling the people to provide parks and other recreation spaces for themselves. During the past three-quarters of a century the legislation that has been enacted by States and by municipalities and the judicial decisions of the courts relating to these various laws would fill many volumes.

Before 1850 there was not a single municipal department in the United States that had been specifically created to handle parks and recreation. Some time later the first park commission came into existence, and for a period of two or three decades practically the only form of government that was being provided for parks in various cities throughout the country was that of park boards or commissions. At the present time the various authorities having control of parks and recreation activities number several hundred and in the first 25 cities in size in this country alone there are 62 different agencies dealing with public parks and public recreation. Most persons are familiar with the complexity of the situation as regards the control of government and the control of parks and recreation; how for various reasons it has become divided and subdivided until in one single community we have as many as 21 different agencies, created by law and supported by the people's money, for the handling of parks and public recreation.

To-day there has arisen a distinct profession, represented by many individuals and by many incorporated companies, the members of which are trained to plan parks and other recreation areas and to plan cities. Prior to 1900 there was not a single city in America, with the exception of Washington City, that had a general city plan. There were several other attempts—in Buffalo, Erie, Indianapolis, in the beginning of the plans of those cities—but planning in the sense that it is understood to-day had not arrived.

CHANGING CONCEPTION OF PARKS

The pioneer park builders and planners of America defined the park as a place where urban inhabitants could obtain the recreation coming from the peaceful enjoyment of its rural, sylvan, and natural scenery and character. Although it was recognized that the supreme functional use of parks was for the recreation of the people, the type of recreation advocated was a passive or semiactive kind, the dominant ideal being peaceful enjoyment amid beautiful surroundings. There can be no doubt that this conception was fundamentally sound, especially as applied to city-dwelling people, and it is of even greater importance to-day because cities have grown larger and the stress of living has become greater. It so happens, however, that the physical needs of people which can be expressed in their leisure are far wider than those comprehended in the early conception, and a wide range of active forms of recreation have come to be included.

Beginning in the eighties with the sand courts and outdoor gymnasiums in Boston, the so-called playground movement for children, expanding in the two succeeding decades into the recreation movement comprehending all age groups, exerted a profound effect on the pioneer conception of parks and their recreational functions. The new movement for many forms of active recreation changed the functional uses of many existing park properties and at the same time brought into existence a number of new types, such as areas devoted more or less exclusively to playgrounds, playfields, athletic fields, stadiums, neighborhood recreation parks, swimming and boating centers, golf courses, and boulevards and parkways. It added to the services of park administration agencies a series of complex and difficult social problems involved in organizing for the people a wide range of recreational activities of a physical, cultural, social, and civic nature, involving cooperative relationships with other public and private agencies.

At the end of nearly three-quarters of a century of park development in the United States the term "park" has come to mean any area of land or water set aside for outdoor recreational purposes, whether it be recreation of a passive or an active nature or of any of the degrees between those two extremes, and "that the recreation is expected to come in part at least from beauty of appearance."

EXTENT OF PARK PLANNING

During the past 20 years, 176 of the cities of the United States have had general comprehensive plans made, including comprehensive park plans. These 176 cities represent about one-fifth of the total population of the Nation. Some 390 cities have legally constituted planning boards whose duty it is to study the development of

their cities and to lay down plans to be followed in making those cities not only the best possible places in which to work but also the best possible places in which to live. Many of the large cities also have regional park plans, either actually formed or in process of formation. There are 525 cities which have zoning ordinances. The matter of zoning is a very fundamental question in relation to the permanency and stability of the properties provided for our parks and recreation centers.

Prior to 1900 there was but one organization in existence dealing with the subject of parks which was national in scope. That association was formed in the nineties and consisted of those executives and superintendents who were at that time in charge of the comparatively few park systems in American cities. It originated in a local organization and later became the American Association of Park Superintendents, continuing as such until about 1917, when it was organized into the present American Institute of Park Executives and American Park Society. It was 22 years ago that the Playground and Recreation Association of America was formed.

There was scarcely any literature to be had upon the subject of parks before 1900, with the exception of articles in some scattered periodicals and in a few technical papers, and there was no periodical specifically dealing with this field until 1907 when the "Playground Magazine" was founded. The American Association of Park Superintendents had used "Parks, Cemeteries, and Gardening," as a sort of medium for themselves, later publishing special bulletins, and in 1917 founded the present "Parks and Recreation." Even to-day there are only two books of a general nature dealing with this entire field of public parks in the United States.

Before 1900 there were no schools that were giving any special attention to the training of either park executives or the modern organized recreation worker. To-day there are over 60 different colleges and universities giving special courses in landscape architecture, and special attention is given to the training of park executives of the type that is specially skilled in landscape design and the propagation of trees, flowers, etc. There are 130 to 140 educational institutions offering courses for the training of playground leaders, and there is one national graduate school for the training of recreation executives.

PRESENT PARK AREAS

It was reported at the sixth annual meeting of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association at Boston in 1902 that up to 1852 there was not a single municipal park, as such, in the United States and not a single park commission or commissioner. Twenty-five years later (1877) there were not over 20 cities that had municipal parks and there were about 200 park commissioners or members of park boards. In 1890 there were 1,417 places in the United States having 2,500 or more inhabitants and in 1900 this number had increased to 1,801. In 1892 only 100 cities were known to have made provision for municipal parks, while by 1902, 796 cities were known to have made a beginning toward providing parks. In 1925 and 1926, approximately 1,680 cities had provided nearly 250,000 acres of recreation spaces. The remarkable increase in the number of cities making some provision for open spaces in the decade from 1890 to 1900 is significant of the dawning of an appreciation of the need of such spaces in urban

communities. The pioneer work of Downing, Vaux, Olmstead, Charles Eliot, Cleveland, and a few others began to bear fruit. Up to the close of the nineteenth century, however, there were very few examples of comprehensive plans for open spaces in American cities. City planning, as such, was to become a live topic in the following decade.

Although some of the facts related would seem to indicate that we have made rather remarkable progress in respect to planning and in providing these open spaces, in reality the picture is not so good as it would seem.

To-day the great city of New York has nearly 6,000,000 people, and the total amount of public space that has been set aside for the play of the children of that city and for games and sports for adults and young people, as well as for rest and other forms of recreation, is only a little over 10,000 acres. In 1880 that acreage was only 1,562. In all the years from 1880 to 1925, the acreage has increased to a little over 10,000 acres only, while in that time the population has increased from about 2,000,000 to nearly 6,000,000.

The city of Chicago, with approximately 3,000,000 people, has less than 5,000 acres of public property set aside for the recreation of the people within its boundaries. But the city of Chicago has gone into a program of planning that is characteristic of some of the later phases of modern plans for parks and recreation. This is a great out-lying system of open spaces which can be reached by people who have automobiles and by those who travel by trolley. In the great Cook County Forest Preserve there are about 31,600 acres of property, the development of which is one of the most notable civic achievements of any American city and which probably exceeds what has been done in any city in the world in recent times.

While the acreage set aside in New York City seems to be very small compared with the population, outside of the city of New York other agencies have provided areas which can be used easily by the people of New York. One of the most important of these, and one of the most noteworthy achievements in modern park planning in the United States, is the great Westchester County Park System, which began only in 1922, and for which an expenditure of nearly \$37,000,000 had been authorized by the end of 1926. More than 16,000 acres have been acquired, or, in other words, a little over 5 per cent of the entire area of that county has been set aside by the people in this remarkable park and boulevard system. The people of New York also have access to the Palisades Interstate Park, a group of properties totaling 37,190 acres and lying in the States of New York and New Jersey. This magnificent park, which extends for several miles along the Hudson River and has been developed with the sole object of making it accessible and usable for the people, provides facilities for bathing, boating, camping, hiking, and many other activities.

The city of Philadelphia has the best showing among the largest cities of the country as to the ratio of park acreage to population. With a population of nearly 2,000,000 it has almost 8,000 acres of park properties, practically all of which is within its borders. It has no great regional plan in execution, but there is one on paper and the next 5 or 10 years will probably see some remarkable developments in regional planning in Philadelphia. As might be expected, the ratio of park acreage to population is more favorable in some of the smaller cities. Minneapolis, with a population of less than

400,000, has 132 well-distributed properties with a total acreage of 4,737 acres (3,665 of which are within city limits), or 1 acre of parks to every 80 inhabitants. With the exception of Denver, which owns more than 10,000 acres in mountain parks outside the city limits, and Dallas, Tex., which has 3,144 of its 3,898.5 acres outside the city limits, Minneapolis leads all cities of more than 100,000 population in the percentage of park acreage to the total city acreage. Approximately 14 per cent of the area of Minneapolis is in park property. Among the other cities of 250,000 or more population which have led in acquiring parks are Kansas City (Mo.), with a ratio of 1 acre of parks to every 100 inhabitants; Los Angeles and Portland (Oreg.), with a ratio of 1 to 118; Indianapolis with a ratio of 1 to 122; and Washington, D. C., with a ratio of 1 to 128.

In all the cities with a population of 250,000 or over the most notable deficiency as to types of properties is in children's playgrounds and neighborhood playfield parks, two types of properties in a park system that were not given serious consideration in planning until well along in the past quarter of a century. Even Minneapolis, which has the most comprehensive system of municipally owned properties within easy reach of the people, needs additional neighborhood playfield-park areas. These types are most difficult to obtain after land has once been built up; if they are to be secured in sufficient numbers and area, steps should be taken as far as possible ahead of residential development just as the streets are set aside.

If the cities of the United States are grouped according to the United States census population grouping and the reports which have been received of the acreage of parks that have been provided are analyzed on the basis of this grouping, it will be found that all of these groups of cities are still far from being adequately provided with park spaces. For example, in the group having populations from 100,000 to 250,000 there are only six that have a park acreage which gives them a ratio of 1 acre to every 100 persons or less. These cities are Dallas (Tex.), Fort Worth (Tex.), Houston (Tex.), Spokane (Wash.), Salt Lake City (Utah), and Springfield (Mass.).

Of the 73 cities in the group having populations of from 50,000 to 100,000 and reporting park acreage, only 16 have a park acreage which gives them this ratio, and many cities fall very far below it. The situation in the groups of cities with populations of less than 50,000 is perhaps even less favorable from the standpoint of park acreage. Some of the cities in these groups are well provided with parks, but the fact that there are several cities with less than one acre of park property indicates that there is a tremendous need for additional areas not only in the large cities but in some of the smaller communities.

It is of interest that of the 1,321 villages with a population of less than 2,500 reporting on their local park situation, 752, or 57 per cent, stated that they had no parks. If among the 11,591 village communities which did not report the same ratio of percentages prevail as for the 1,321 communities that did report, it means that not only several millions of people living in these small communities have no public recreation facilities but also that several millions more living in the open country tributary to these communities are without public recreation facilities. This presents a problem in rural planning that as yet has not been touched by modern planning movements to any appreciable degree.

A very similar condition was found in the next larger group of communities, with populations from 2,500 to 5,000.

Although the ratio of park acreage to population has been used as the simplest measure of the extent to which cities provide areas for the recreation of their people, it is by no means an accurate basis for determining this. If most of the total acreage is in one large park, if the parks are poorly distributed, or if they do not provide various types of recreation facilities, the park system may be inefficient even though the acreage is large. The efficiently planned park and recreation system will involve a balanced relationship and well distributed location of several types of properties, namely, children's playgrounds, neighborhood playfield parks, neighborhood parks, reservations, boulevards, and parkways. Perhaps several types of special properties, such as athletic fields, stadiums, golf courses, botanical gardens, and bathing beaches, will be provided.

No standard that we have to-day can be taken with any degree of assurance unless we have the particular case well analyzed in the ideal layout for a modern park and recreation system.

DETAILED EXAMPLES OF PARK PLANNING

The following statements indicate the number and sizes of park and recreation areas in several cities. They are among the best examples in their respective population groups from the standpoint of well distributed park properties.

The Minneapolis park and recreation system is one of the most outstanding systems in the United States from the standpoint of the number of acres, types of properties, distribution of properties, character of development, and quality of maintenance. The statement immediately following shows the distribution of the properties according to size:

	Number of properties	Total acres
Under 5 acres	78	63.2
5 to 10 acres	15	110.6
10 to 25 acres	13	221.2
25 to 50 acres	8	278.0
50 to 75 acres	4	267.0
75 to 100 acres	1	83.0
100 to 250 acres	8	1,430.9
250 to 500 acres	3	1,080.1
500 to 1,000 acres	2	1,203.8
Total	132	4,737.8

Spokane, Wash., with a population of 104,437 in 1922 and an estimated population of 108,897 in 1925, has an area of 39.3 square miles or 25,120 acres. The park system of Spokane comprises 46 different properties totaling 2,181.4 acres or approximately 1 acre to every 50 inhabitants. The following table shows the distribution of the unit areas in the Spokane park and recreation system arranged according to size:

	Number of properties	Total acres
Under 5 acres	16	36.1
5 to 10 acres	6	47.9
10 to 25 acres	7	101.5
25 to 50 acres	5	182.7
50 to 75 acres	3	158.1
75 to 100 acres	2	180.0
100 to 250 acres	5	752.8
250 to 500 acres	2	759.0
Total	46	2,218.0

From the viewpoint of size of properties and the distribution of these properties over the total area of the city, the Spokane park and recreation system is admirably planned and executed. There is hardly a part of the residential sections of the city that is not within walking distance of a park property, and the properties are for the most part of such size as to provide a wide range of recreation opportunities. The system is not burdened with a large number of small properties of the triangle and oval type. Much has been done also to preserve areas along the banks of the beautiful Spokane River which flows through the city.

Houston, Tex., has made remarkable progress in the extension and development of its park and recreation system. The plan shown on page 78 is noteworthy in the extensive provisions contemplated for neighborhood playfield-park areas, in the redemption and preservation of the stream courses, in the system of parkways, and in a ground system of cross-city and encircling drives of which the parkways form an integral part. Additional large parks are to be added, but are not shown on the map.

Equally progressive is the policy of the school board whereby, for all senior and junior high schools and for many of the grade schools as well, areas have been and are being acquired of sufficient size not only to provide amply for the needs of the children as students for play and organized games, but also to serve as neighborhood playfields in the general park and recreation system.

Pasadena, Calif., with a population of 45,354 in 1920 and an estimated population of 56,732 in 1925, has a total city area of 16.2 square miles or 10,406 acres. The park and recreation system of Pasadena comprises 16 separate properties totaling 1,000.1 acres or 1 acre to every 56 inhabitants. The size of the park areas is as follows: 0.86 of an acre, 1.25, 2.6, 3.1, 3.4, 4, 5.53, 6.6, 8, 9, 9.53, 13, 22.46, 67.03, 334.03, and 516.26 acres, respectively. This appears to be a very good distribution as between neighborhood parks, or neighborhood playfield parks and large properties.

The school sites in Pasadena are also a factor to be considered because of their size and the facilities afforded. The 26 schools in the city have a total area of 174.25 acres, 6 of them being 10 acres or more in extent and 10 of them having an area between 3 and 10 acres. It can be readily understood that these sites provide amply for children's playgrounds and some of them are large enough to serve as neighborhood playfields.

Other recreation areas, such as national forest reservations, a county park of over 5,000 acres, and beach resorts, are within easy reach of the people of the city. There are three private golf courses, totaling approximately 450 acres, and two large private estates, totaling 450 acres, which are at times open to the public.

Bridgeton, N. J., with a population of 14,323 in 1920 and an estimated population of 14,387 in 1925, has an area within its incorporated limits of 4,250 acres. There are 4 park areas with a total acreage of 818 acres, or 1 acre to approximately every 18 inhabitants. The areas of the properties are 8, 10, 125, and 675 acres, respectively. The two last-mentioned properties are practically one area. In these two properties there are 3 lakes (25, 50, and 100 acres, respectively) and a water raceway 1 mile long and of an average width of 20 feet. In these two properties there are 1 band stand;

2 rustic wood shelter houses 40 feet square; 1 public comfort station; 2 tennis courts; 30 acres landscaped; 1 private canoe concession house with storage for 315 canoes; 1 large old dwelling; three picnic places, provided with 20 tables and 80 benches; swimming facilities; 5 miles of gravel roadway; 6 miles of footpaths; 5 miles of bridle paths. The 10-acre property is chiefly covered with trees but has one baseball field with a small set of bleachers. The 80-acre property has one ball field, but is covered chiefly with a fine growth of trees. Plans are under way for construction of a municipal golf course, an athletic field, and a children's playground in the largest of the properties mentioned above. The Johnson Reeves Playground of 2 acres is a public playground, but is owned and operated by the Bridgeton Playground Association. The property was a gift of a public-spirited citizen and cost \$13,500 for the land and improvements. There are 7 school sites with a gross total of 17.1 acres and a free play space of approximately 14 acres. Of the gross acreage 12 acres are in the senior high-school ground, which has a 6-acre athletic field.

MUNICIPAL PARKS OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS

Approximately 100 cities have acquired park properties outside their regular limits. The extension of the park systems into the open country has been made possible by the invention of the automobile and its widespread ownership among the people. A remarkable change has taken place in the past 10 years in the number of automobiles owned by the people of this country, so that it is quite possible now for a city recreation system to be extended as much as 50 miles, and in some places as much as 100 miles, into the country and still be used by large groups of city people.

The largest of the city parks outside the limits is owned by Phoenix, Ariz., and comprises 15,080 acres in one property. Denver owns more than 10,000 acres in mountain parks outside the city. Seven other cities each own more than 2,000 acres in outlying parks. These park lands vary as to their accessibility. Some of them are easily reached by the street car, whereas others are readily accessible only by automobile.

The purchase of park areas outside the city limits is a wise municipal procedure because of the probability of the great need for such areas as the city expands. Such lands are, of course, much cheaper than lands within the city limits, and it is an act of wisdom to acquire them before the city expands and raises the market value. There is a place in the well-balanced park system for both easily accessible and the more remote areas. The wisdom of acquiring comparatively remote areas has been demonstrated by the experience of many cities.

It is sometimes possible to secure large properties within the city limits which provide many of the features to be found in the outlying reservations. Fairmount Park in Philadelphia, with 3,881 acres, and Griffiths Park in Los Angeles, with 3,751 acres, are the largest city parks in the United States. Chico, Calif., owns Bidwell Park of 2,391 acres. Pelham Bay Park in New York and Rock Creek Park in Washington, D. C., each covers more than 1,500 acres. Because these large city parks are easily accessible and are therefore intensively used by the people, it is very desirable to secure such properties before the cost of acquiring them becomes prohibitive.

COUNTY PARKS

To Essex County, N. J., belongs the credit for the pioneering effort of establishing a county park system in 1895, the idea having resulted largely from the need of parks in the cities of this metropolitan area. Although the plan was eminently successful, it was adopted elsewhere very slowly. Prior to 1920 very few counties had acquired parks, but since that time a number of county park systems have been established in various sections of the county. Thirty-three counties were reported as having one or more county parks, with a total area of 67,464.71 acres. Of this amount, 47,600 acres, or over 70 per cent, are owned by two counties, Cook County, Ill., and Westchester County, N. Y.

Under certain conditions counties are admirably adapted to park planning and they offer an undeveloped field of tremendous importance in the general outdoor recreation movement. Although many of the outstanding county park systems have been designed as units for handling metropolitan park problems, it is conceivable that the greatest field of usefulness of this type of system will be in providing recreation opportunities for the rural districts and the people in the thousands of small municipalities throughout the country.

RECREATION FACILITIES IN PARKS

It has been pointed out that a most significant trend in the municipal park movement in the last 25 years has been the use of parks for active recreation. At the beginning of this period most park executives and commissioners opposed the location of areas for active games and sports in public parks. To-day, 90 per cent of the park executives favor the use of parks for active recreation as well as for rest and reflection.

The place of children's playgrounds in a park system is indicated by the fact that 309 cities reported 4,819 such areas. Among the facilities reported most frequently were areas for baseball, football, soccer, playground ball, horseshoe pitching, basket ball, field hockey, track, field events, volley ball, hand ball, and croquet. Ninety-eight cities reported golf courses in parks. Among the other sports for which facilities are provided are bowling, roque, polo, archery, and shooting. Wading and swimming pools, bathing beaches, and boating facilities are commonly found in parks, and in the northern part of the country toboggan slides, ski jumps, skating rinks, and coasting places are provided.

A study of the buildings and structures found in municipal parks indicates a wide range of social, recreational, and educational uses. The extent to which parks are serving as community centers is shown by the large number of club houses, gynmasiums, and field houses. The art galleries, museums, outdoor theaters, band stands, and conservatories reported by many cities are indicative of the ways in which parks are an increasing factor in the cultural and educational life of the people. Among the structures used primarily for recreation reported by many cities are boathouses, grandstands, bathhouses, and dancing pavilions. Ninety-four cities reported 99 zoological gardens. Comfort buildings are the most numerous of the park structures reported. The park departments in the 117

cities reporting 1,427 picnic places are playing a large part in the movement to encourage outdoor activities on the part of families and community groups.

PARK FINANCES

The capital investment represented in the property that had been set aside for the recreation of the people prior to 1850 probably did not exceed a few hundred thousand dollars. To-day the capital investment in public parks and recreation spaces of American cities is estimated to be considerably over \$1,000,000,000, and the current operation and maintenance expense runs considerably over \$100,000,000 annually. Of course, the capital investment, the value of these properties, is difficult to estimate. There is no way of arriving at the actual commercial value of properties that have been set aside in American cities for public parks and public recreation but it is probably much greater than the estimated capital outlay.

Park financing falls into two distinct divisions: (1) The acquisition and permanent improvement of properties; (2) operation and maintenance.

The acquisition and permanent improvement of properties may be financed in one or more of the following ways: Use of current funds of the park and recreation department or by direct appropriation of a municipal or county government; proceeds from the sale of bonds secured by general taxation, by special assessments, or by a combination of these methods; installment payments out of the net proceeds obtained from the operation of the particular project itself; proceeds from gifts, donations, devises, and bequests; acquisition of properties through use of the principle of excess condemnation or excess purchase.

The "pay-as-you-go" policy has been practiced by some park departments through the country, both acquisition and improvement of properties having been financed out of current revenues. On the whole, however, this is an undesirable method. The acquisition and improvement of park properties out of the proceeds from the sale of bonds is more desirable and more commonly practiced.

Cleveland, for example, during the period 1874-1924 voted park and playground bonds to the amount of \$10,612,000. Boston voted \$8,844,300 for park and playground bonds during the period 1893-1925; in addition, \$25,547,361 in bonds were authorized for the Boston Metropolitan Park District. In 1923 St. Louis voted \$2,500,000 for new parks and playgrounds and \$1,300,000 for improvements. Minneapolis leads the cities with populations of 250,000 to 500,000 with \$7,694,565.82 bonds for land and improvement between 1912 and 1925. Perhaps more than any other this city has applied the method of using proceeds from the sale of bonds secured by special assessments, as contrasted with those secured by general taxation. Other outstanding cities in this group are Milwaukee with \$4,380,000 and Seattle with \$4,436,777.50.

In the group of cities with 100,000 to 250,000 population, Providence has voted \$2,329,758.76, New Haven \$2,037,000, Toledo \$1,756,000, and Dallas \$1,625,000. Among the outstanding examples of smaller cities using this method of financing the acquisition and

improvement of their parks are East St. Louis (Ill.), Oklahoma City, San Diego (Calif.), and Wichita (Kans.).

While the acquisition of property through gifts and bequests does not represent an actual financial transaction on the part of park authorities, this method of securing properties does involve an item of tremendous monetary importance because of the vast numbers of such properties so acquired throughout the United States. Fortunately it is becoming more and more common for public-spirited citizens to make such donations. Indeed, in some systems this has been the chief means of securing properties.

The principle of excess condemnation has not been widely used by park authorities partly because in many sections of the country legal power is lacking. Sufficient public sentiment has not been developed to support public authorities in its use. Yet if this principle could be applied by park authorities, it would go far toward solving the question of how to finance the acquisition of land for several different types of park properties, especially in newer sections of cities.

Among the chief sources of revenue for operation and maintenance of park and recreation systems are annual appropriation by the city or county governing authority; special tax levy; special sources of income such as a certain percentage of the gross income of street railway system (Baltimore); percentage of a vehicle tax (Kansas City, Mo.); percentage of gross receipts of city from fines, penalties, and licenses (Seattle), etc.; gifts, legacies, bequests; fees from the operation of different types of recreation facilities.

Annual appropriations by the governing authority of the city or county is the most common method of providing current revenues for park departments in the United States. This method is open to some serious objections, among which are the uncertainty of the revenue and the possibility of political influence. On the other hand, this method of financing the operation and maintenance of park and recreation systems is more in harmony with the general theory and practice in American municipal and county governments than any other plan of financing.

Largely because of the uncertainty of revenue for general park purposes under the annual appropriation system and the consequent inability of park authorities to plan their work effectively, there has developed the plan of allowing a special tax of a given number of mills on the dollar or a given number of cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation of property within the limits of cities or counties. Only a small proportion of the cities in the larger population groups use this plan, but the park departments in 23 of the 76 cities in the group of 50,000 to 100,000 derive their chief revenue for maintenance and operation from a special tax.

The special tax system is also used in county park systems and in metropolitan park districts, where it is on an apportionment basis as among the several incorporated communities within the district.

Revenues from the operation of certain types of recreation facilities may arise either in a lump sum from concessions or from the operation of the facilities directly by the park governing authority. The practice of charging fees for the use of certain types of recreation facilities arose partly because of the constantly rising tax rate, and partly because of a growing feeling that it was only just that the

patrons of a given facility should pay for the operation and maintenance, where the general public had provided the capital outlay. Furthermore people appear to have a much more direct feeling of responsibility for and an interest in a given facility or activity if they contribute directly something of monetary value than they do if the facility or activity is open to their free use. Among the facilities for the use of which fees are charged are boats and canoes, tennis, winter sports, theaters, art museums, zoological gardens, golf, camps, swimming pools, and dancing pavilions. A great step forward in the development of the fee system in connection with the operation and maintenance of recreation facilities would be the universal adoption of specific authority for the park and recreation governing authorities to retain the revenues derived therefrom in the park and recreation fund.

HISTORY OF TOWN PLANNING IN THE UNITED STATES

In the history of town planning and building in the United States a very curious contrast is presented as between the pioneer planning and building and that of modern times, with respect to provisions for open spaces for the common use and enjoyment of the inhabitants.

When the Spaniards founded Santa Fe in 1565 a square or plaza was set aside in the center of the town for a public square—a space that serves the public as a social, dramatic, musical, political, rest, and relaxation center to this day. This was the common practice of all the builders of Spanish towns in America. In addition to setting aside squares or plazas these early town builders frequently reserved large areas of land in the vicinity of the towns. These were called public lands. Balboa Park, of several thousand acres in San Diego, is an example of such a public land reserved by the early builders of that city.

This example of the Spanish builders and planners of towns had its effect later in the plans for San Francisco and Sacramento. In the former city numerous squares were set aside for pleasure grounds in the plans of the old city. General Sutter, in planning Sacramento, reserved at regular intervals an entire block of ground.

Many years after the founding of Sante Fe and other Spanish towns in the Southwest and Florida, the English colonists on the Atlantic Coast followed a custom of setting aside spaces for town commons. This was particularly true in New England where the town common became a recognized institution, the most notable example being the Boston Common, comprising a tract of about 44 acres purchased of William Blackstone in 1634. The New England town common was not a park in the modern sense of that word, but in some ways it was used as our modern playfield parks are used. It was intended primarily for the common pasturing of stock, a place for holding markets and drilling the militia, and was often used as the site of certain public buildings.

William Penn in 1682, in laying out the plan of Philadelphia, carefully reserved at regular intervals five public squares of about six acres each. General Oglethorpe did the same when he laid out the plan of Savannah in 1733. Subsequent generations in Savannah continued this policy, so that in 1880 the city had 30 acres in 23 public spaces besides a 10-acre park and a 20-acre parade ground.

Major L'Enfant, by using a combination plan of rectangular and radial streets, provided for numerous open spaces in the city of Washington, a plan which was later followed in Buffalo, Erie, and Indianapolis.

Brigham Young, in planning Salt Lake City in 1847, set aside at regular intervals of about one mile squares of 10 acres each for common pleasure grounds. This practice was not followed by subsequent generations. Indeed, one of the four blocks originally set aside was sold for commercial purposes. In all the Utah towns founded by the Mormons the policy of setting aside one or more squares ranging from 5 to 10 acres for a public park was followed. Throughout the Middle West it was customary in county-seat towns to reserve a square for the courthouse.

With the possible exception of Savannah, these early examples of setting aside spaces for community use were forgotten in the century that saw the rise and expansion of modern industry and commerce. They were nearly all the work of original planning, and were, with the exception of the New England town commons, the product in each case of a single mind.

OBSTACLES TO TOWN PLANNING

In democratically governed communities it is often difficult to secure quickly and maintain consistently unity of mind and unity of action upon a given policy or plan. This is probably the chief cause that has led to failure of American urban communities to follow the example of the early Spanish town planners, of William Penn, General Oglethorpe, Major L'Enfant, General Sutter, Brigham Young, and others.

There were other causes also. Although the trend toward urban life in the United States began about 1820 this development did not command much attention until after the Civil War. In 1800 there were only six places in the United States having 8,000 or more inhabitants and these represented but 4 per cent of the total population. By 1850 there were 85 such places, comprising but 12.5 per cent of the total population. Thirty years later (1880) there were 285 such places, which included 22.7 per cent of the total population. During the succeeding decades down to 1920 the number of places having 8,000 or more inhabitants increased to 924. Taking the United States Census definition of urban community (places of 2,500 inhabitants or more) there were in 1920, 2,787 communities of 2,500 or more inhabitants, comprising 51.4 per cent of the total population.

Thus in a period of 100 years (1820-1920) the predominating character of life in the United States changed from rural to urban. For nearly three-quarters of a century there was apparently no widespread understanding of the change taking place. Its significance relative to the living conditions of the people was not widely understood. The size of the country and the amount of open space were so great that even in rapidly growing cities no great need was felt for reserving any space for the present or future needs of the inhabitants.

A further impediment to the development of a proper park policy has been the prevalence of rural ideas and ideals under urban conditions and in urban communities. Although to-day probably over 52

per cent of the total population live in so-called urban communities, this fact does not mean that an urban viewpoint is dominant. Rural individualism still controls to a very large extent in urban communities, as the peculiar political condition whereby State governments exercise considerable control over laws affecting cities tends to perpetuate rural control even in cities located in States that are largely industrial.

The dominant interest of the people from about 1870 to the close of the century was another factor that militated against a proper understanding of the changes which this interest was swiftly bringing to pass. This period was an era in which the people set themselves to subdue the major portion of a continent and to exploit all the possible natural resources to be found therein. There arose the most gigantic development and organization of industry and commerce that the world had ever seen. This was the chief contributing factor to the urbanization of the people. An old philosophy that work was the supreme virtue and leisure potentially evil synchronized perfectly with the spirit of the times. Those who proclaimed the need of leisure for play and recreation and the need of providing an environment in towns and cities whereby leisure might be wholesomely used were looked upon as false prophets.

The swiftness with which towns and cities grew, as a result of the expansion of industry, obscured the examples of the earliest town builders in the United States. The burden of providing absolutely necessary public services and public utilities taxed the resources of municipal governments to the utmost. The most pressing needs were given first consideration, with the result that orderly comprehensive planning was either lost sight of entirely or ignored as an impossibility.

The concentration of capital, management, and machines at any one place always results in bringing large numbers of people together at that place. Cities owe their position, so far as population goes, largely to their industry and commerce. The people are primarily there because there is work there for them to do through which they may make a living and a life.

The dominance of rural ideas and the rapid growth of cities are the two factors, then, which, taken together, help to explain why the park movement, which began in the two decades following the Civil War, and the playground movement, which arose in the next decade (1880-1890), failed to gather much momentum until after the close of the century.

ACREAGE OF MUNICIPALLY OWNED PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS

The limited number of communities under 2,500 population reporting parks is an index of the lack of play facilities in numerous villages and rural districts. Millions of the small-town people have no park or playground space. Open fields and vacant lots they have, to be sure, but anyone who knows village life appreciates how inadequate these are for recreation without proper equipment and competent leadership. Some form of county recreational plan will probably be the answer to the needs in villages and country places.

School sites are not included in the park acreage total of 5,186.9 for towns in the population group 2,500 to 5,000. In some instances, these sites are ample for the recreation of the students. The 21.9 acres per community reporting parks seems to be a fair amount of space for this purpose. However, taking the per capita acreage of 36 typical towns, it is shown that, even including school sites, it is far less than the generally accepted standard of an acre to every 100 inhabitants.

Twenty per cent of the communities reporting in the next larger population group, 5,000 to 10,000, reported no parks, but it should be remembered that such places, like the smaller ones, have a number of open spaces of private or semiprivate nature, such as vacant lots and school yards, which are used in part for recreation. There was an average of 44.6 acres for the communities in this group which reported parks.

The total park acreage of 50 typical cities of the population group 10,000 to 25,000 is several times as great as that of Baltimore, Boston, or St. Louis, each of which has a population equivalent to that of this group of smaller places. As compared to the 324 park properties in these cities, Baltimore has 66, Boston 99, and St. Louis 96.

An excellent example of original planning for parks followed by continuous expansion is that of Great Falls, Mont. With an estimated population in 1925 of 27,000, the total area of the park system, exclusive of 37 miles of boulevards and driveways, is 686.4 acres. The selection of properties as to size and location has been admirable. There are 17 properties, exclusive of boulevards. These include 6 large parks of 48, 60, 81, 100, 100.8, and 240 acres, respectively, strategically distributed within and without the city limits; 5 neighborhood play-field parks comprising 5, 5, 8, 10, and 14 acres, respectively, and 6 neighborhood squares, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres each. A courthouse square of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres adds a seventh to the list of neighborhood parks.

In the group of 25,000 to 50,000 population, which includes Great Falls, 20 of the 133 cities reporting parks in this group have 45 per cent of the total park acreage. In these 20 there is an average of 1 acre of park to every 53 inhabitants.

In cities of 50,000 but less than 100,000 inhabitants there is the same inequality in park development as in the preceding group. Of the cities in the next group, Dallas has a system admirable from the point of view of the nature of the service rendered the people. There are 38 equipped playgrounds covering practically every section of the city, 17 swimming and wading pools, and 1 very large swimming center, 30 baseball diamonds, 45 tennis courts, 23 centers for outdoor moving pictures, and 4 golf courses. In addition, there are 2 large outlying reservations comprising 3,100 acres and providing excellent opportunity for camping, picnics, boating, and fishing. Many of the cities in this group are quite inadequately supplied with parks.

In the next population division—250,000 to 500,000—a comparison of the acreage with the population shows no special relation between park planning and city growth. Denver has a great mountain park system, containing more than 10,000 acres, outside the city and accessible by automobile. Counting out Denver, Minneapolis leads the cities in this group in point of park area with more than 4,736 acres. The Minneapolis park and recreation system is one of the outstanding

ones in the country from the standpoint of acreage, types and distribution of properties, character of the development, and quality of maintenance. The parks range in size from less than 5 acres to 500 and 1,000 acres. There are 132 properties in all, 78 of which contain less than 5 acres each. It is the only city in this group that has sufficient park area to average 1 acre to less than 100 persons.

There is a marked lack of comprehensive metropolitan planning among cities in this class, with the exception of Denver, Milwaukee, Newark, and Jersey City. Moreover, practically all the cities have failed to make adequate provision for children's playgrounds and neighborhood playfield parks.

In the nine cities which have from 500,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants, there is decidedly less park acreage in proportion to the population than in most of the smaller cities. As cities grow larger, it is increasingly difficult to provide the necessary recreation areas, especially when comprehensive planning has long been neglected. In these cities, as in the preceding group, the most notable deficiency is in children's playgrounds and neighborhood playfield parks. Yet every one of these communities has a planning commission and a more or less comprehensive scheme for the extension and development of park areas, including a regional park plan. The Boston regional park plan is an accomplished fact. Cleveland has made great progress in recent years. Buffalo and Detroit have made substantial progress through county park systems. Though more comprehensive plans are in hand, large areas are being acquired around Pittsburgh through the county plan. St. Louis, Baltimore, and Los Angeles each have regional plans either actually formulated or in process of formation.

Coming finally to the three largest cities of the country, which have more than 1,000,000 population, we find that New York has a park acreage of 10,178.5; Chicago, 4,487; and Philadelphia, 7,801.7. As compared with the acreage in any one of the groups of cities from 25,000 inhabitants upward, this group has in proportion to population the smallest park acreage. All three began planning shortly after 1850 but did not keep pace in park growth with the growth in population. New York and Chicago are richly endowed in outlying reservations. Philadelphia has no such advantage.

Table 1 shows the total acreage of municipally owned parks and recreation spaces in the United States in 1925-26, by population groups. Table 2 gives detailed data by individual cities.

TABLE 1.—*Acreage of municipally owned parks and recreation spaces in the United States, 1925-26, by population groups*

Population group (1920 census)	Cities and towns in the United States	Number reporting	Number of communities—		Total acreage
			Without parks	Having parks	
1,000,000 and over	3	3	3	3	22,467.4
500,000 to 1,000,000	9	9	9	9	24,920.9
250,000 to 500,000	13	13	13	13	37,546.3
100,000 to 250,000	43	43	43	43	140,869.8
50,000 to 100,000	76	73	73	73	37,203.9
25,000 to 50,000	143	134	21	133	330,129.6
10,000 to 25,000	458	435	39	346	533,589.0
5,000 to 10,000	724	322	67	255	11,366.9
2,500 to 5,000	1,321	309	72	237	5,186.9
Under 2,500	12,912	1,321	752	569	5,346.6
Total, all groups	15,702	4,2612	931	1,681	248,627.2

¹ Exclusive of 850 acres in township park within city limits of Youngstown, Ohio.

² Newark, Ohio; in addition Highland Park, Mich., near Detroit, has only 1 acre.

³ Exclusive of 255 acres in township park in Hammond, Ind.; but inclusive of 1 acre in Highland Park, Mich., which uses the recreational facilities of Detroit surrounding it.

⁴ Exclusive of 4 communities annexed to larger municipalities since 1920.

⁵ Exclusive of 122.3 acres in three township parks owned and controlled by Canton (Ill.) District Park Board, which includes entire township; and 235 acres in three township parks within and adjoining city limits of Ashtabula, Ohio.

TABLE 2.—*Aggregate park acreage in municipalities of 5,000 population and over, 1925-26*

[Abstract of the Fourteenth Census gives considerably less acreage for cities of 200,000 inhabitants and over than is given in this table, and it seems unlikely that they have increased to this extent. The city area for Augusta (Me.), Middletown (Conn.), Cumberland (R. I.), Rochester (N. H.), Spencer (Mass.), and others seems excessive]

Cities	Population 1920	City area in acres	Area of parks in acres	Population to 1 acre of park
New York, N. Y.	5,620,048	201,059.0	10,178.5	553
Chicago, Ill.	2,701,705	131,189.8	4,487.2	602
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,823,779	80,017.1	7,801.7	234
Detroit, Mich.	993,678	76,245.4	3,732.7	266
Cleveland, Ohio ¹	796,841	44,260.0	2,221.5	359
St. Louis, Mo.	772,897	39,404.8	2,880.5	268
Boston, Mass.	748,060	30,598.4	2,637.0	284
Baltimore, Md.	733,826	58,835.2	2,833.8	255
Pittsburgh, Pa.	588,343	30,050.0	1,591.9	370
Los Angeles, Calif. ²	576,673	262,892.8	4,889.6	118
Buffalo, N. Y.	506,775	25,574.0	1,598.3	317
San Francisco, Calif.	506,676	81,280.0	2,535.5	200
Milwaukee, Wis.	457,147	20,755.2	1,001.2	457
Washington, D. C.	437,571	45,106.0	3,424.5	128
Newark, N. J.	414,524	14,937.6	28.7	14,423
Cincinnati, Ohio	401,247	46,080.0	2,718.9	148
New Orleans, La.	387,219	125,600.0	1,885.0	205
Minneapolis, Minn.	380,582	33,907.0	4,737.8	80
Kansas City, Mo.	324,410	38,400.0	3,237.7	100
Seattle, Wash.	315,312	45,760.0	2,144.6	147
Indianapolis, Ind.	314,194	31,678.7	2,566.2	122
Jersey City, N. J.	298,103	12,288.0	85.9	3,470
Rochester, N. Y.	295,750	21,627.0	1,771.9	167
Portland, Oreg.	258,288	42,240.0	2,181.4	118
Denver, Colo.	256,491	37,600.0	11,764.9	22
Toledo, Ohio	243,164	21,344.0	1,592.7	153
Providence, R. I.	237,595	11,737.6	759.0	313
Columbus, Ohio	237,031	22,705.0	634.0	374
Louisville, Ky.	234,891	23,024.0	1,653.3	142
St. Paul, Minn.	234,698	35,481.6	1,572.7	149
Oakland, Calif.	216,261	40,960.0	915.9	236
Akron, Ohio	208,435	16,064.0	479.8	434
Atlanta, Ga. ³	200,616	19,635.2	1,100.0	182

¹ Includes West Park (population, 8,581), annexed since 1920.

² Includes Eagle Rock (population 2,256), annexed since 1920.

³ Includes Kirkwood, annexed since 1920.

TABLE 2.—Aggregate park acreage in municipalities of 5,000 population and over, 1925-26—Continued

Cities	Population 1920	City area in acres	Area of parks in acres	Population to 1 acre of park
Omaha, Nebr.	191,601	24,256.0	1,348.5	143
Worcester, Mass.	179,754	24,582.4	1,172.9	149
Birmingham, Ala.	178,806	31,347.2	687.4	260
Syracuse, N. Y.	171,717	12,160.0	443.3	388
Richmond, Va.	171,667	15,347.2	696.6	246
New Haven, Conn.	162,537	14,346.0	1,594.9	102
Memphis, Tenn.	162,351	15,821.0	1,155.0	141
San Antonio, Tex.	161,379	23,040.0	1,363.7	118
Dallas, Tex.	158,978	16,906.8	3,898.5	41
Dayton, Ohio	152,559	10,720.0	549.5	294
Bridgeport, Conn.	143,555	11,440.0	471.9	304
Houston, Tex.	138,276	25,925.0	2,467.5	56
Hartford, Conn.	138,036	11,158.0	1,341.5	103
Scranton, Pa.	137,783	13,120.0	221.1	623
Grand Rapids, Mich.	137,634	12,672.0	858.5	160
Paterson, N. J.	135,875	5,484.8	292.5	465
Youngstown, Ohio	132,358	16,640.0	407.5	325
Springfield, Mass.	129,614	21,184.0	1,339.4	97
Des Moines, Iowa	126,468	34,560.0	1,105.5	114
New Bedford, Mass.	121,217	12,373.3	254.4	477
Fall River, Mass.	120,485	24,371.2	139.8	862
Trenton, N. J.	119,289	4,900.0	257.4	425
Nashville, Tenn.	118,342	13,760.0	519.7	228
Salt Lake City, Utah	118,110	33,502.1	1,279.1	92
Camden, N. J.	116,309	5,480.0	281.3	414
Norfolk, Va.	115,777	5,120.0	249.7	463
Albany, N. Y.	113,344	11,924.1	322.0	352
Lowell, Mass.	112,759	8,565.8	205.5	549
Wilmington, Del.	110,168	4,495.1	608.9	187
Cambridge, Mass.	109,694	4,082.4	72.1	1,521
Reading, Pa.	107,784	6,090.0	469.2	230
Fort Worth, Tex.	106,482	26,387.2	3,501.3	30
Spokane, Wash.	104,437	25,120.0	2,218.1	47
Kansas City, Kans.	101,177	13,122.0	298.9	338
Yonkers, N. Y.	100,176	13,440.0	69.4	1,443
Lynn, Mass.	99,148	7,174.4	1,911.2	52
Duluth, Minn.	98,917	43,072.0	1,893.8	52
Tacoma, Wash.	96,965	27,923.2	1,253.8	77
Elizabeth, N. J. ⁴	95,783	6,227.0	33.0	2,903
Lawrence, Mass.	94,270	4,576.0	188.6	500
Utica, N. Y.	94,156	13,404.0	707.1	133
Erie, Pa.	93,372	12,800.0	212.5	439
Somerville, Mass.	93,091	2,637.9	84.7	1,099
Waterbury, Conn.	91,715	17,981.0	238.9	384
Flint, Mich.	91,599	18,985.0	1,060.0	86
Jacksonville, Fla.	91,558	14,912.0	385.0	238
Oklahoma City, Okla.	91,295	11,456.0	2,248.0	41
Schenectady, N. Y.	88,723	6,624.2	209.6	423
Canton, Ohio	87,091	8,064.0	194.3	448
Fort Wayne, Ind.	86,549	10,368.0	568.0	152
Evansville, Ind.	85,264	6,720.0	623.2	137
Savannah, Ga.	83,252	4,300.8	181.5	459
Manchester, N. H.	78,384	21,699.8	226.1	347
Knoxville, Tenn.	77,818	17,094.4	55.3	1,407
El Paso, Tex.	77,560	8,640.0	696.3	111
Bayonne, N. J. ⁵	76,754	2,560.0	26.6	2,899
Peoria, Ill.	76,121	6,355.5	891.2	86
San Diego, Calif.	74,683	57,628.3	2,260.1	33
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	73,833	3,091.2	328.6	225
Allentown, Pa.	73,502	6,478.2	29.8	2,467
Wichita, Kans.	72,217	12,504.0	519.5	139
Tulsa, Okla. ⁶	72,075	7,545.2	2,583.5	28
Troy, N. Y.	72,013	6,630.4	229.4	314
Sioux City, Iowa	71,227	28,020.0	1,120.3	55
South Bend, Ind.	70,983	10,611.2	512.5	139
Portland, Me.	69,272	13,612.8	435.7	159
Hoboken, N. J.	68,166	830.0	16.0	4,258
Charleston, S. C.	67,957	3,744.0	476.4	143
Johnstown, Pa.	67,327	3,686.4	223.0	302
Binghamton, N. Y.	66,800	5,991.0	320.3	209
East St. Louis, Ill.	66,767	8,627.0	1,351.3	43
Brockton, Mass.	66,254	13,770.8	96.8	684
Terre Haute, Ind.	66,083	5,759.0	529.2	125

⁴ Covered by study but information incomplete; not included in tabulation total.⁵ Approximate area.⁶ Includes Mohawk Park, with 2,200 acres, located 4 miles outside city limits.

TABLE 2.—Aggregate park acreage in municipalities of 5,000 population and over, 1925-26—Continued

Cities	Population 1920	City area in acres	Area of parks in acres	Population to 1 acre of park
Sacramento, Calif.	65,908	8,908.8	1,184.5	57
Rockford, Ill.	65,651	7,227.0	579.6	113
Little Rock, Ark.	65,142	12,800.0	261.5	249
Pawtucket, R. I.	64,248	5,721.6	244.7	263
Passaic, N. J.	63,841	2,001.7	108.8	587
Saginaw, Mich.	61,903	10,368.0	214.3	289
Springfield, Ohio	60,840	7,561.0	271.5	224
Mobile, Ala.	60,777	11,001.6	385.8	158
Union City, N. J. ⁷	60,725	850.0	2.5	24,193
Altoona, Pa.	60,331	2,653.9	39.9	1,514
Holyoke, Mass.	60,203	14,585.6	228.9	263
New Britain, Conn.	59,316	8,810.0	329.5	180
Springfield, Ill.	59,183	6,400.0	885.5	67
Racine, Wis.	58,593	3,858.0	223.6	262
Chester, Pa.	58,030	3,005.0	119.1	487
Chattanooga, Tenn.	57,895	7,475.2	264.3	219
Lansing, Mich.	57,327	7,082.0	467.4	123
Covington, Ky.	57,121	3,837.0	538.5	106
Davenport, Iowa	56,727	10,393.0	750.9	75
Wheeling, W. Va.	56,208	6,552.0	130.9	420
Berkeley, Calif.	56,036	11,520.0	122.8	456
Long Beach, Calif.	55,593	18,425.6	585.5	95
Gary, Ind.	55,378	23,990.2	507.5	109
Lincoln, Nebr.	54,948	8,021.0	619.0	89
Portsmouth, Va.	54,387	3,200.0	75.9	704
Haverhill, Mass.	53,884	20,480.0	285.8	188
Lancaster, Pa.	53,150	2,530.0	250.9	165
Macon, Ga.	52,995	7,040.0	316.3	167
Augusta, Ga.	52,548	6,195.2	77.8	675
Tampa, Fla.	51,608	15,590.4	677.0	76
Roanoke, Va.	50,842	6,133.8	129.8	439
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	50,760	6,970.0	326.9	155
East Orange, N. J.	50,710	2,516.0	26.0	1,958
Atlantic City, N. J.	50,707	10,528.0	400.0	127
Bethlehem, Pa.	50,358	11,387.7	149.0	338
Huntington, W. Va.	50,177	8,532.0	170.6	294
Topeka, Kans.	50,022	6,419.4	295.3	169
Malden, Mass.	49,103	3,285.1	45.5	1,020
Hamtramck, Mich.	48,615	1,337.6	4.0	12,154
Kalamazoo, Mich.	48,487	5,440.0	320.8	151
Winston-Salem, N. C.	48,395	7,868.8	258.0	183
Jackson, Mich.	48,374	5,653.0	548.0	88
Quincy, Mass.	47,876	10,649.6	216.2	221
Bay City, Mich.	47,554	7,072.0	46.7	1,019
York, Pa.	47,512	2,220.0	69.0	689
McKeesport, Pa.	46,781	2,240.0	12.8	3,655
Highland Park, Mich.	46,499	1,895.0	1.0	46,499
Charlotte, N. C.	46,338	8,167.0	101.5	457
Newton, Mass.	46,054	11,457.0	284.0	162
Elmira, N. Y.	45,393	4,660.0	125.2	362
Pasadena, Calif.	45,354	10,406.4	1,000.1	45
Fresno, Calif.	45,086	5,432.0	178.2	247
Cicero, Ill.	44,995	3,678.5	15.1	2,980
New Castle, Pa.	44,938	5,172.0	32.5	1,383
Galveston, Tex.	44,255	4,985.6	22.3	1,985
Shreveport, La.	43,874	8,486.0	462.7	95
Decatur, Ill.	43,818	5,917.2	731.0	60
Woonsocket, R. I.	43,496	5,632.0	108.0	403
Montgomery, Ala.	43,464	4,403.0	120.5	361
Chelsea, Mass.	43,184	1,440.0	39.0	1,107
Pueblo, Colo.	43,050	7,276.8	308.0	140
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	42,728	2,695.0	21.7	1,969
Salem, Mass.	42,529	5,113.5	398.0	107
Pittsfield, Mass.	41,763	27,155.2	241.0	173
Lakewood, Ohio	41,732	3,680.0	122.8	340
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41,707	2,958.0	30.8	1,353
Butte, Mont. ⁸	41,611	3,319.0	3,678.4	11
Lexington, Ky.	41,534	3,212.8	67.7	613
Lima, Ohio	41,326	4,060.0	115.0	359
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,029	18,163.2	250.6	164
Kenosha, Wis.	40,472	4,135.3	267.6	151
Beaumont, Tex.	40,422	6,464.0	689.4	59
Stockton, Calif.	40,296	5,820.8	218.3	185
Everett, Mass.	40,120	2,396.7	39.8	1,008
Wichita Falls, Tex.	40,079	6,787.7	584.2	69

⁷ West Hoboken (population, 40,074) and Union Hill (population, 20,651) combined in 1925.⁸ Includes a large park area owned by the city outside the city limits.

TABLE 2.—Aggregate park acreage in municipalities of 5,000 population and over, 1925-26—Continued

Cities	Population 1920	City area in acres	Area of parks in acres	Population to 1 acre of park
West Hoboken, N. J. ⁷	40,074			
Oak Park, Ill.	39,858	2,880.0	70.0	569
Hamilton, Ohio	39,675	3,916.8	110.0	361
Superior, Wis.	39,671	23,400.0	242.1	164
San Jose, Calif.	39,642	4,352.0	659.4	60
Springfield, Mo.	39,631	5,033.1	254.4	156
Charleston, W. Va.	39,608	2,964.0	42.0	943
Dubuque, Iowa	39,141	6,080.0	169.0	232
Medford, Mass.	39,038	5,521.0	42.8	913
Jamestown, N. Y.	38,917	6,136.0	111.4	349
Waco, Tex.	38,500	7,040.0	571.8	67
Madison, Wis.	38,378	4,601.6	340.0	113
Brookline, Mass.	37,748	4,376.5	272.5	139
Columbia, S. C.	37,524	4,006.0	102.1	367
Lorain, Ohio ⁹	37,295	6,500.0	145.0	257
Evanston, Ill.	37,234	5,146.0	76.4	487
Taunton, Mass.	37,137	30,266.0	38.0	977
Muskegon, Mich.	36,570	4,260.0	149.1	245
Muncie, Ind.	36,524	4,558.0	220.0	166
Aurora, Ill.	36,377	5,043.2	180.0	202
Waterloo, Iowa	36,230	8,287.0	376.7	97
Chicopee, Mass.	36,214	14,661.4	67.0	541
New Rochelle, N. Y.	36,213	6,495.0	87.5	414
Auburn, N. Y.	36,192	5,440.0	34.5	1,049
Battle Creek, Mich.	36,164	4,147.2	223.8	161
Council Bluffs, Iowa	36,162	11,562.8	972.6	37
Hammond, Ind.	36,004	13,300.5	141.3	255
Quincy, Ill.	35,978	4,233.0	333.9	108
East Chicago, Ind.	35,967	6,396.0	99.8	355
Newport News, Va.	35,596	2,782.0	60.0	593
Rock Island, Ill.	35,177	5,947.0	78.8	447
Stamford, Conn.	35,096	5,194.8	112.9	311
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	35,000	2,029.0	106.2	330
Austin, Tex.	34,876	10,161.0	122.5	285
Pontiac, Mich.	34,273	5,295.3	247.4	139
Easton, Pa.	33,813	2,226.1	103.7	326
Danville, Ill.	33,776	6,290.0	109.0	310
Amsterdam, N. Y.	33,524	3,869.0	16.8	2,001
Wilmington, N. C.	33,372	3,384.0	297.2	112
Orange, N. J. ⁴	33,268	1,414.2	12.0	2,772
Oshkosh, Wis.	33,162	5,440.0	179.1	186
Portsmouth, Ohio	33,011	4,704.0	23.0	1,435
Ogden, Utah	32,804	10,565.9	89.1	368
New Brunswick, N. J.	32,779	3,360.0	87.5	375
Norristown, Pa.	32,319	2,265.0	53.8	601
Hazleton, Pa.	32,277	3,827.2	15.2	2,123
Lewiston, Me.	31,791	22,100.0	13.4	2,372
Watertown, N. Y.	31,285	5,568.0	196.4	108
Columbus, Ga. ¹⁰	31,125	3,840.0	177.3	176
Green Bay, Wis.	31,017	8,644.3	105.2	295
Petersburg, Va.	31,012	3,200.0	506.6	61
Sheboygan, Wis.	30,955	3,078.0	200.2	155
Waltham, Mass.	30,915	8,650.1	307.2	101
Moline, Ill.	30,734	4,183.0	178.5	172
La Crosse, Wis.	30,421	6,364.8	518.7	59
Newburgh, N. Y.	30,366	2,380.8	68.0	447
Muskogee, Okla.	30,277	5,446.9	234.8	129
Newport, R. I.	30,255	4,672.0	47.2	641
Colorado Springs, Colo.	30,105	5,740.4	2,821.7	11
Lynchburg, Va.	30,070	3,059.2	102.8	292
Kokomo, Ind.	30,067	3,366.6	144.5	208
West New York, N. J.	29,926	(11)	27.1	1,106
Joplin, Mo.	29,902	9,062.4	497.3	60
Meriden, Conn.	29,867	14,560.0	1,343.5	26
Cumberland, Md.	29,837	2,112.0	2.8	10,656
Anderson, Ind.	29,767	3,500.0	173.0	172
Miami, Fla.	29,571	39,680.0	129.4	228
Zanesville, Ohio	29,569	4,032.0	80.0	370
Cranston, R. I.	29,407	18,963.0	.2	118,100
Newport, Ky.	29,317	1,280.0	26.3	1,113
Phoenix, Ariz.	29,053	28,800.0	32.5	894
Fort Smith, Ark.	28,870	8,640.0	37.5	720

⁴ Covered by study but information incomplete; not included in tabulation total.⁷ West Hoboken (population, 40,074) and Union Hill (population, 20,651) combined in 1925.⁹ Not covered directly by study; not included in tabulation total.¹⁰ Data for 1923.¹¹ Not reported.

TABLE 2.—Aggregate park acreage in municipalities of 5,000 population and over, 1925-26—Continued

Cities	Population 1920	City area in acres	Area of parks in acres	Population to 1 acre of park
Revere, Mass.	23,823	3,800.0	28.1	103
Montclair, N. J.	28,810	4,000.0	83.6	345
Alameda, Calif.	28,806	6,816.0	28.0	1,027
Bloomington, Ill.	28,725	2,931.2	220.0	131
Steubenville, Ohio	28,508	2,066.0	109.0	262
Asheville, N. C.	28,504	(1)	317.4	90
Nashua, N. H.	28,379	20,492.8	218.9	130
Hagerstown, Md.	28,064	3,840.0	55.5	506
Marion, Ohio	27,891	3,680.0	83.4	334
Clarksburg, W. Va.	27,869	2,280.0	3.3	8,445
Mansfield, Ohio	27,824	3,020.0	102.0	273
Norwalk, Conn.	27,743	16,640.0	81.2	342
Everett, Wash.	27,644	6,400.0	160.4	172
Elgin, Ill.	27,454	4,459.7	297.3	92
East Cleveland, Ohio	27,292	1,930.0	14.8	1,850
Warren, Ohio	27,050	5,487.4	61.7	439
Richmond, Ind.	26,765	2,560.0	218.1	123
Kearny, N. J.	26,724	14,080.0	4.0	6,681
Kingston, N. Y.	26,688	5,568.0	26.5	1,007
Clifton, N. J.	26,470	7,040.0	63.0	420
Rome, N. Y.	26,341	46,400.0	92.0	286
Bangor, Me.	25,978	16,000.0	36.2	718
Port Huron, Mich.	25,944	5,056.0	64.4	403
New London, Conn.	25,688	1,500.0	114.6	215
Bellingham, Wash.	25,585	13,273.6	206.6	124
Norwood, Ohio	24,966	2,031.0	11.0	2,270
Paducah, Ky.	24,735	4,160.0	111.3	222
Alton, Ill.	24,682	4,076.8	80.0	309
Lebanon, Pa.	24,643	1,849.6	2.0	12,322
Raleigh, N. C.	24,418	5,120.0	100.0	244
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	24,403	(1)	12.0	2,034
Elkhart, Ind.	24,277	3,958.0	126.4	192
Central Falls, R. I.	24,174	813.0	4.4	5,445
Clinton, Iowa	24,151	6,400.0	106.4	227
Great Falls, Mont.	24,121	5,218.0	686.4	35
Burlington, Iowa	24,057	6,722.0	529.8	45
Galesburg, Ill.	23,834	5,760.0	170.5	140
Butler, Pa.	23,778	1,500.0	23.5	1,012
Marion, Ind.	23,747	3,520.0	60.5	393
Oswego, N. Y.	23,626	5,075.0	20.2	1,172
Middletown, Ohio	23,594	3,348.7	15.0	1,573
Fond du Lac, Wis.	23,427	3,840.0	121.0	194
Meridian, Miss.	23,399	2,560.0	27.0	863
Hutchinson, Kans.	23,298	6,231.0	186.5	125
Greenville, S. C.	23,127	3,141.1	238.5	97
Ottumwa, Iowa	23,003	4,906.2	158.4	145
New Albany, Ind.	22,992	2,203.6	1.8	12,773
Cohoes, N. Y.	22,987	2,308.0	48.1	478
Gloucester, Mass.	22,947	23,040.0	254.7	90
Sandusky, Ohio	22,897	4,645.0	31.0	738
Jackson, Miss.	22,817	8,900.0	94.0	243
Burlington, Vt.	22,779	5,456.0	144.5	151
Laredo, Tex.	22,710	8,850.0	133.5	170
Spartanburg, S. C.	22,638	4,928.0	169.2	134
Beverly, Mass.	22,561	9,832.0	38.5	587
La Fayette, Ind.	22,486	2,967.6	114.2	197
Norwich, Conn.	22,304	3,520.0	523.6	43
North Adams, Mass.	22,282	12,832.0	20.7	1,078
Port Arthur, Tex.	22,251	4,160.0	103.0	216
Concord, N. H.	22,167	40,635.2	101.6	218
Greenwich, Conn. ¹³	22,123	30,720.0	130.0	170
Ashtabula, Ohio	22,082	4,384.0	13.0	1,698
Gloversville, N. Y.	22,075	2,752.0	12.4	1,780
Bloomfield, N. J.	22,019	3,456.0	14.7	1,498
Fargo, N. D.	21,961	(1)	235.4	93
Northampton, Mass.	21,951	(1)	3	85,896
Baton Rouge, La.	21,782	2,500.0	173.0	126
Sharon, Pa. ¹⁴	21,747	(1)	300.0	73
Logansport, Ind.	21,626	3,648.0	145.0	149
Alliance, Ohio	21,603	2,901.4	72.8	297
Danville, Va.	21,539	(1)	89.0	242
Washington, Pa.	21,480	2,210.0	10.0	2,148
Watertown, Mass.	21,457	2,664.7	20.9	1,026
Boise, Idaho	21,393	33,407.0	106.5	201

¹¹ Not reported.¹³ Data relate to borough.¹⁴ Donated, privately endowed, and conducted as a public park.

TABLE 2.—Aggregate park acreage in municipalities of 5,000 population and over, 1925-26—Continued

Cities	Population 1920	City area in acres	Area of parks in acres	Population to 1 acre of park
Lockport, N. Y.	21,308	4,480.0	59.5	358
Beloit, Wis.	21,284	(1)	110.0	193
Oil City, Pa.	21,274	2,688.0	80.0	266
Sedalia, Mo.	21,144	4,480.0	70.0	302
Vallejo, Calif.	21,107	5,538.0	20.6	1,025
White Plains, N. Y.	21,031	6,460.0	25.1	837
Eau Claire, Wis.	20,906	10,560.0	361.8	58
Union Hill, N. J. ⁷	20,651			
Torrington, Conn.	20,623	3,840.0	75.3	274
Bristol, Conn.	20,620	16,000.0	146.7	141
Olean, N. Y.	20,506	4,700.0	33.3	617
Elyria, Ohio	20,474	4,618.0	115.1	178
Mason City, Iowa	20,065	7,936.0	59.4	338
Parkersburg, W. Va.	20,050	(1)	40.0	501
Greensboro, N. C.	19,861	(1)	377.0	53
Leominster, Mass.	19,744	(1)	10.9	1,816
Attleboro, Mass.	19,731	17,770.0	39.8	496
Appleton, Wis.	19,561	4,160.0	126.0	155
Peabody, Mass.	19,552	10,758.3	19.6	999
Ann Arbor, Mich.	19,516	3,520.0	95.5	204
Michigan City, Ind.	19,457	4,480.0	235.3	83
Santa Barbara, Calif.	19,441	8,960.0	232.4	84
Garfield, N. J.	19,381	2,880.0	.3	77,524
Fort Dodge, Iowa	19,347	2,944.0	131.0	148
Riverside, Calif.	19,341	25,088.0	165.8	117
Dunkirk, N. Y.	19,336	3,360.0	50.8	381
Hannibal, Mo.	19,306	3,020.0	210.5	92
Waukegan, Ill.	19,226	6,131.2	49.6	387
Danbury, Conn.	18,943	3,200.0	2.3	8,236
Jackson, Tenn.	18,860	3,040.0	72.7	259
Barberton, Ohio	18,811	2,693.3	78.0	241
San Bernardino, Calif.	18,721	6,313.7	62.3	300
Bessemer, Ala.	18,674	2,560.0	11.7	1,596
Arlington, Mass.	18,665	3,420.0	54.6	342
Wausau, Wis.	18,661	4,794.6	110.5	169
Bakersfield, Calif.	18,638	4,000.0	33.2	562
Yakima, Wash.	18,539	2,345.2	12.9	1,437
Pittston, Pa.	18,497	1,440.0	10.2	1,813
Middletown, N. Y.	18,420	2,320.8	6.4	2,874
Janesville, Wis.	18,293	4,800.0	163.9	112
Melrose, Mass.	18,204	3,115.0	132.5	137
Monessen, Pa.	18,179	1,100.0	8.8	2,066
Vicksburg, Miss.	18,072	4,800.0	216.5	83
Pittsburg, Kans.	18,052	3,302.4	50.1	360
Biddeford, Me.	18,008	21,318.4	11.0	1,636
Lackawanna, N. Y.	17,918	3,768.0	5.0	3,584
Anniston, Ala.	17,734	5,120.0	27.5	645
Salem, Oreg.	17,679	4,480.0	82.3	215
Hackensack, N. J.	17,667	(1)	70.3	251
Ansonia, Conn.	17,643	3,990.0	6.8	2,576
Manitowoc, Wis.	17,563	4,000.0	141.7	124
Alexandria, La.	17,510	3,000.0	62.0	282
Mount Carmel, Pa.	17,469	(1)	2.1	8,480
Oklmulgee, Okla.	17,430	2,560.0	90.0	194
Owensboro, Ky.	17,424	2,053.0	65.4	267
Vincennes, Ind.	17,160	1,886.0	14.4	1,192
Denison, Tex.	17,065	2,560.0	200.0	85
Framingham, Mass.	17,033	16,525.0	118.6	143
Findlay, Ohio	17,021	3,840.0	20.0	851
Ithaca, N. Y.	17,004	2,925.3	340.5	50
Auburn, Me.	16,985	35,200.0	23.5	722
Gardner, Mass.	16,971	11,130.0	250.0	68
Phillipsburg, N. J.	16,923	1,823.0	1.5	11,382
Leavenworth, Kans.	16,912	3,840.0	13.3	1,272
Richmond, Calif.	16,843	16,640.0	69.9	241
Kankakee, Ill.	16,753	2,340.0	65.4	255
Glens Falls, N. Y.	16,638	(1)	4.0	4,160
Enid, Okla.	16,576	5,000.0	52.5	316
Woburn, Mass.	16,574	8,128.0	87.9	189
Port Chester, N. Y.	16,573	1,472.0	26.1	635
Plymouth, Pa.	16,500	(1)	4.0	4,125
Watervliet, N. Y.	16,073	1,200.0	5.5	2,922
Muscatine, Iowa	16,068	4,261.5	78.7	204
Parsons, Kans.	16,028	2,560.0	77.0	208
Champaign, Ill.	15,873	2,970.0	30.6	519
Peekskill, N. Y.	15,808	3,840.0	59.1	268

⁷ West Hoboken (population, 40,074) and Union Hill (population, 20,651) combined in 1925.¹¹ Not reported.

TABLE 2.—Aggregate park acreage in municipalities of 5,000 population and over, 1925-26—Continued

Cities	Population 1920	City area in acres	Area of parks in acres	Population to 1 acre of park
Chillicothe, Ohio	15,831	1,900.0	91.0	174
Corning, N. Y.	15,820	2,092.0	38.0	416
Ironwood, Mich.	15,739	3,700.0	50.0	315
Marshalltown, Iowa	15,731	4,513.0	47.2	333
Sunbury, Pa.	15,721	2,720.0	3.0	5,240
Jacksonville, Ill.	15,713	3,000.0	102.8	143
Newburyport, Mass.	15,618	6,400.0	46.5	336
Selma, Ala.	15,589	1,300.0	.8	19,486
Bradford, Pa.	15,525	3,840.0	3.5	4,500
Walla Walla, Wash.	15,503	2,468.4	64.8	239
Santa Ana, Calif.	15,485	5,760.0	3.5	4,424
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	15,482	6,400.0	33.5	462
Greenfield, Mass.	15,462	13,521.0	75.8	204
Winthrop, Mass.	15,455	1,981.4	81.8	189
Shawnee, Okla.	15,348	2,400.0	136.0	113
Aberdeen, Wash.	15,337	6,800.0	60.8	252
Bluefield, W. Va.	15,282	3,680.0	57.5	266
Santa Monica, Calif.	15,252	7,360.0	156.1	91
Cleveland Heights, Ohio	15,236	(11)	180.0	85
Cairo, Ill.	15,203	1,440.0	22.2	685
Mishawaka, Ind.	15,195	3,200.0	49.0	310
Mathuen, Mass.	15,189	14,752.0	42.2	360
La Porte, Ind.	15,158	2,160.0	55.3	274
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	15,157	5,000.0	25.0	606
Billings, Mont.	15,100	1,824.0	337.0	45
Hibbing, Minn.	15,089	1,100.0	85.0	178
Salina, Kans.	15,085	2,416.5	188.5	80
Weymouth, Mass.	15,057	11,200.0	24.5	616
Naugatuck, Conn.	15,051	10,000.0	15.0	1,003
Paris, Tex.	15,040	2,560.0	7.5	859
Sherman, Tex.	15,031	3,350.0	75.4	199
Marlborough, Mass.	15,028	13,488.3	21.1	711
Hornell, N. Y.	15,025	1,536.0	27.0	556
Pocatello, Idaho	15,001	2,112.0	6.0	2,500
Streator, Ill.	14,779	2,076.0	48.7	304
Granite City, Ill.	14,757	2,598.4	52.5	281
Gadsden, Ala.	14,737	5,280.0	23.8	619
Ashland, Ky.	14,729	4,800.0	52.4	281
Geneva, N. Y.	14,648	2,416.0	56.7	259
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	14,609	2,200.0	17.5	833
Aberdeen, S. Dak.	14,537	1,840.0	189.3	76
Coatesville, Pa.	14,515	923.0	12.1	1,200
Jefferson City, Mo.	14,490	1,920.0	33.0	439
New Castle, Ind.	14,458	1,920.0	16.0	904
Keokuk, Iowa	14,423	3,520.0	73.0	198
Bartlesville, Okla.	14,417	1,500.0	78.5	184
Brunswick, Ga.	14,413	7,616.0	48.1	300
Tiffin, Ohio	14,375	3,200.0	7.5	1,917
Bridgeton, N. J.	14,323	4,250.0	818.0	18
High Point, N. C.	14,302	6,720.0	.9	16,630
Warren, Pa.	14,272	1,746.0	11.5	1,238
Marshall, Tex.	14,271	2,560.0	30.0	476
Southbridge, Mass.	14,245	5,760.0	5.0	2,849
Ardmore, Okla.	14,181	5,120.0	62.9	226
Berwyn, Ill.	14,150	(11)	20.0	708
Donora, Pa.	14,131	1,500.0	3.0	4,710
Augusta, Me.	14,114	37,696.0	3.3	4,343
Astoria, Oreg.	14,027	4,197.0	59.5	236
Virginia, Minn.	14,022	(11)	45.0	312
Grand Forks, N. Dak.	14,010	(11)	250.0	56
Ironton, Ohio	14,007	2,240.0	3.0	4,669
Huntington, Ind.	14,000	(11)	66.0	212
Grand Island, Nebr.	13,947	5,860.0	17.5	797
Salisbury, N. C.	13,884	2,944.0	4.0	3,471
Wyandotte, Mich.	13,851	3,680.0	13.6	1,015
Cheyenne, Wyo.	13,829	2,688.0	161.7	86
Du Bois, Pa.	13,681	(11)	3.0	4,560
Middletown, Conn.	13,638	26,897.0	51.4	265
Marinette, Wis.	13,610	(11)	69.0	197
Portsmouth, N. H.	13,569	9,696.0	65.9	206
Mattoon, Ill.	13,552	2,681.0	32.0	424
Batavia, N. Y.	13,541	3,640.0	34.0	398
Glendale, Calif.	13,536	10,771.0	811.8	17
Long Branch, N. J.	13,521	3,200.0	9.6	1,408
Pomona, Calif.	13,505	8,000.0	109.5	123
Milford, Mass.	13,471	(11)	52.5	257

¹¹ Not reported.

TABLE 2.—Aggregate park acreage in municipalities of 5,000 population and over, 1925-26—Continued

Cities	Population 1920	City area in acres	Area of parks in acres	Population to 1 acre of park
Coffeyville, Kans.	13,452	2,560.0	21.1	638
West Springfield, Mass.	13,443	(11)	10.0	1,344
Steelton, Pa.	13,428	1,920.0	12.0	1,119
Cortland, N. Y.	13,294	2,590.0	6.0	2,216
Hattiesburg, Miss.	13,270	6,700.0	46.5	285
Webster, Mass.	13,258	(11)	19.0	698
Rome, Ga.	13,252	2,170.0	42.0	316
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,181	2,088.0	54.0	244
Escanaba, Mich.	13,103	3,365.0	17.2	761
Lake Charles, La.	13,088	3,200.0	21.0	623
Plymouth, Mass.	13,045	(11)	146.7	89
Fulton, N. Y.	13,043	2,880.0	6.0	2,174
Laurel, Miss.	13,037	3,200.0	59.8	218
Little Falls, N. Y.	13,029	2,591.0	38.0	343
Dover, N. H.	13,029	(11)	69.9	186
Wakefield, Mass.	13,025	5,046.8	42.7	329
Clinton, Mass.	12,979	3,868.0	15.9	816
Adams, Mass.	12,967	11,450.0	15.3	850
Eureka, Calif.	12,923	3,840.0	43.5	297
Cleburne, Tex.	12,820	2,500.0	15.0	8,546
Moberly, Mo.	12,808	1,600.0	241.0	53
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,802	1,280.0	4.0	3,201
Rocky Mount, N. C.	12,742	2,341.0	42.0	303
Marquette, Mich.	12,718	(11)	208.7	61
Monroe, La.	12,675	5,000.0	124.2	102
Missoula, Mont.	12,668	2,880.0	53.1	238
Vancouver, Wash.	12,637	4,249.6	5.0	2,527
Atchison, Kans.	12,630	4,672.0	48.3	261
Norwood, Mass.	12,627	7,040.0	24.0	525
Natchez, Miss.	12,608	1,800.0	209.2	60
Morristown, N. J.	12,548	1,792.0	142.9	88
Martinsburg, W. Va.	12,515	1,600.0	12.2	1,026
Centralia, Ill.	12,491	(11)	80.0	156
Lawrence, Kans.	12,456	2,880.0	18.0	692
Boone, Iowa	12,451	3,187.2	160.5	78
Johnson City, Tenn.	12,442	4,617.0	59.4	209
Peru, Ind.	12,410	2,560.0	20.0	621
Asbury Park, N. J.	12,400	1,330.0	62.4	199
Greenville, Tex.	12,384	2,457.0	30.0	413
Willimantic, Conn.	12,330	2,880.0	10.5	1,174
Benton Harbor, Mich.	12,233	2,240.0	142.8	86
Holland, Mich.	12,183	2,080.0	40.4	302
Henderson, Ky.	12,169	2,560.0	127.3	95
Gloucester, N. J.	12,162	640.0	13.2	997
Morgantown, W. Va.	12,127	2,001.0	23.7	513
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	12,096	(11)	13.0	930
Pekin, Ill.	12,086	(11)	82.8	146
Tyler, Tex.	12,085	1,440.0	11.0	1,099
Maywood, Ill.	12,072	2,400.0	13.3	911
Fort Madison, Iowa	12,066	4,160.0	14.2	850
Helena, Mont.	12,037	5,760.0	179.3	67
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	11,996	4,290.0	158.5	76
Independence, Kans.	11,920	800.0	113.0	105
Lincoln, Ill.	11,882	(11)	3.6	3,300
Brownsville, Tex. ¹²	11,791	(11)	4.0	2,968
Guthrie, Okla.	11,757	1,600.0	90.2	130
Hudson, N. Y.	11,745	2,560.0	4.5	2,610
West Chester, Pa.	11,717	640.0	8.0	1,464
Anaconda, Mont.	11,668	704.0	2.5	4,667
Hastings, Nebr.	11,647	5,760.0	108.6	107
Sapulpa, Okla.	11,634	2,250.0	245.7	47
Englewood, N. J.	11,627	3,840.0	25.0	465
Bloomington, Ind.	11,595	(11)	70.0	166
Oneonta, N. Y.	11,582	2,388.0	155.5	74
Greenville, Miss.	11,560	1,600.0	16.0	723
Albany, Ga.	11,555	2,338.0	254.5	45
Texarkana, Tex. ¹³	11,480	1,915.0	117.8	97
Casper, Wyo.	11,447	3,062.0	780.3	15
Bristol, R. I.	11,375	1,536.0	12.0	948
Corsicana, Tex.	11,356	3,200.0	15.1	755
Ashland, Wis.	11,334	5,050.0	158.3	72
Goldsboro, N. C.	11,296	1,940.0	18.0	628
Emporia, Kans.	11,273	1,400.0	79.0	143
Iowa City, Iowa	11,267	3,470.0	22.6	498

⁹ Not covered directly by study; not included in tabulation total.¹¹ Not reported.¹² Adjoins Texarkana, Ark. (population 8,257), which see.

TABLE 2.—Aggregate park acreage in municipalities of 5,000 population and over, 1925-26—Continued

Cities	Population 1920	City area in acres	Area of parks in acres	Population to 1 acre of park
Easthampton, Mass.	11,261	9,000.0	10.3	1,099
Arkansas City, Kans.	11,253	2,091.0	180.3	62
Derby, Conn.	11,238	3,470.0	2.6	4,322
East Youngstown, Ohio	11,237	1,280.0	13.0	864
Annapolis, Md.	11,214	640.0	.2	56,070
Keene, N. H.	11,210	23,685.0	245.1	46
Danvers, Mass.	11,108	8,837.4	31.0	358
Alpena, Mich.	11,101	(1)	37.5	290
Frederick, Md.	11,066	1,760.0	30.0	369
Carteret, N. J. (formerly Roosevelt)	11,047	2,755.0	2.1	5,426
Rahway, N. J.	11,042	2,500.0	8.0	1,380
Palestine, Tex.	11,039	1,850.0	22.3	486
Temple, Tex.	11,033	3,052.8	14.6	756
Boulder, Colo. ¹⁶	11,006	1,800.0	6,000.8	2
Beacon, N. Y.	10,996	3,448.0	.7	16,840
El Dorado, Kans.	10,995	1,390.0	9.0	1,222
Herrin, Ill.	10,986	1,640.0	30.0	366
Florence, S. C.	10,968	2,080.0	29.5	371
Greeley, Colo.	10,958	2,297.0	41.0	267
Biloxi, Miss.	10,937	8,625.0	402.0	27
Canton, Ill.	10,928	1,440.0	4.0	2,732
Traverse City, Mich.	10,925	3,520.0	26.2	417
Santa Cruz, Calif.	10,917	5,120.0	644.6	16
Carlisle, Pa.	10,916	1,456.0	7.0	1,559
Plattsburg, N. Y.	10,909	3,413.0	77.7	141
Johnstown, N. Y.	10,908	2,200.0	.6	18,007
Natick, Mass.	10,907	10,000.0	130.3	84
Trinidad, Colo.	10,906	1,940.0	6.3	1,731
Laconia, N. H.	10,897	11,500.0	56.5	193
Saugus, Mass.	10,874	7,360.0	16.5	661
Rensselaer, N. Y.	10,823	1,900.0	1.6	6,764
Dedham, Mass.	10,792	6,906.0	30.2	357
Valdosta, Ga.	10,783	3,840.0	14.1	766
Belmont, Mass.	10,749	2,983.1	29.8	361
Ossining, N. Y.	10,739	(1)	16.0	671
Murphysboro, Ill.	10,703	2,450.0	56.5	180
Fort Scott, Kans.	10,693	2,600.0	141.2	76
Charlottesville, Va.	10,688	2,560.0	6.2	1,721
Staunton, Va.	10,623	(1)	153.0	69
Eugene, Oreg.	10,593	3,840.0	134.0	79
Del Rio, Tex.	10,589	3,840.0	11.0	963
Braintree, Mass.	10,580	(1)	57.0	186
Oneida, N. Y.	10,541	3,365.0	12.0	878
Florence, Ala.	10,529	4,480.0	260.5	40
Carrick, Pa.	10,504	(1)	24.5	429
Columbus, Miss.	10,501	1,850.0	22.3	471
Ishpeming, Mich.	10,500	(1)	4.0	2,625
Winchester, Mass.	10,485	4,018.6	16.0	655
Phoenixville, Pa.	10,484	1,467.0	8.5	1,233
Minot, N. D.	10,476	1,500.0	185.0	57
North Platte, Nebr.	10,466	7,680.0	92.0	114
Herkimer, N. Y.	10,453	1,420.0	16.0	654
Venice, Calif.	10,385	1,920.0	41.0	253
Punxsutawney, Pa.	10,311	(1)	5.8	1,775
Salem, Ohio.	10,305	1,690.0	24.0	429
Provo, Utah	10,303	8,960.0	277.0	39
Chanute, Kans.	10,286	2,880.0	44.4	232
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	10,252	5,440.0	46.5	220
Urbana, Ill.	10,244	(1)	48.1	213
Olyphant, Pa.	10,236	(1)	9.3	1,108
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.	10,200	5,362.0	60.5	169
Summit, N. J.	10,174	3,840.0	24.7	412
Northbridge, Mass.	10,174	10,370.0	3.0	3,391
Port Jervis, N. Y.	10,171	1,540.0	.8	12,714
Ilion, N. Y.	10,169	1,000.0	160.4	63
Whiting, Ind.	10,145	2,500.0	51.0	199
Crawfordsville, Ind.	10,139	(1)	55.0	184
Jeffersonville, Ind.	10,098	(1)	25.1	403
Cumberland, R. I.	10,077	18,560.0	2.0	5,038
Tonawanda, N. Y.	10,068	2,280.0	9.0	1,119
Carthage, Mo.	10,068	2,560.0	6.8	1,492
Hoquiam, Wash.	10,058	5,920.0	5.4	1,880
Dover, Mass.	(17)	9,796.0	139.2	72
Amesbury, Mass.	10,036	7,000.0	28.0	358
Dothan, Ala.	10,034	6,040.0	45.4	221

¹¹ Not reported.¹² park areas, totaling 5,942.3 acres, lie without city limits.¹⁷ Not in 1920 census—population, 10,040 in 1925; not included in general total; tabulated separately.

TABLE 2.—Aggregate park acreage in municipalities of 5,000 population and over, 1925-26—Continued

Cities	Population 1920	City area in acres	Area of parks in acres	Population to 1 acre of park
Fostoria, Ohio	9,987	2,240.0	11.4	875
Franklin, Pa.	9,970	(11)	33.0	302
Douglas City, Ariz.	9,916	(11)	19.0	522
Connersville, Ind.	9,901	1,920.0	85.2	116
Taylor, Pa.	9,876	(11)	5.0	1,975
Wabash, Ind.	9,872	(11)	45.0	219
River Rouge, Mich.	9,822	2,368.0	15.0	655
Mount Vernon, Ill.	9,815	2,560.0	42.1	2,331
Dover, N. J.	9,803	1,920.0	28.0	350
Athol, Mass.	9,792	18,937.0	20.5	487
Newton, Kans.	9,783	2,240.0	5.0	1,956
Cadillac, Mich.	9,750	(11)	42.1	232
Shelbyville, Ind.	9,701	1,920.0	5.0	1,940
Hopkinsville, Ky.	9,696	2,540.0	8.8	1,101
Rochester, N. H.	9,673	22,140.0	39.3	246
Beatrice, Nebr.	9,664	4,480.0	98.5	98
Wallingford, Conn. (borough)	9,648	2,400.0	24.7	391
Bowling Green, Ky.	9,638	2,560.0	24.5	352
Fremont, Nebr.	9,605	(11)	8.5	114
Marion, Ill.	9,582	1,600.0	18.5	464
Redlands, Calif.	9,571	10,240.0	73.0	131
Goshen, Ind.	9,525	2,240.0	15.0	635
Sumter, S. C.	9,508	2,010.6	6.5	1,463
Rutherford, N. J.	9,497	1,350.0	10.2	931
Shelton, Conn.	9,475	12,776.0	17.1	555
Webster Groves, Mo.	9,474	3,434.0	1.3	7,283
Westbrook, Me.	9,453	14,000.0	4.0	2,363
Oskaloosa, Iowa	9,427	2,353.9	1.5	6,218
Nutley, N. J.	9,421	2,235.0	22.5	419
Milton, Mass.	9,382	8,448.1	36.8	252
New Brighton, Pa.	9,361	(11)	7	12,650
Chico, Calif.	9,339	3,461.0	2,398.0	4
Watertown, Wis.	9,299	(11)	25.0	372
Brazil, Ind.	9,293	1,472.0	38.2	241
Orlando, Fla.	9,282	7,680.0	208.0	45
Salamanca, N. Y.	9,276	3,774.0	47.1	197
South Portland, Me.	9,254	5,120.0	2.2	4,224
Red Bank, N. J.	9,251	1,250.0	11.5	804
Modesto, Calif.	9,241	1,932.0	50.0	184
North Attleboro, Mass.	9,238	10,648.0	11.3	812
Mount Vernon, Ohio	9,237	1,400.0	8.0	817
Harvey, Ill.	9,216	2,400.0	5.0	1,843
Bisbee, Ariz.	9,205	{ 676.0 753.0 } 3.0	3.0	3,068
Sheridan, Wyo.	9,175	1,472.0	70.0	132
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	9,130	4,880.0	265.0	34
Suffolk, Va.	9,123	1,504.1	118.7	77
Xenia, Ohio	9,110	1,075.2	1.0	9,110
Alhambra, Calif.	9,096	6,400.0	14.5	627
Tyrone, Pa.	9,084	640.0	2.0	4,542
Bedford, Ind.	9,076	1,920.0	39.0	233
Burlington, N. J.	9,049	1,600.0	2.0	4,525
Ottawa, Kans.	9,018	1,920.0	68.2	132
Ellwood City, Pa.	8,958	800.0	11.0	814
Lawton, Okla.	8,930	(11)	59.0	150
Bremerton, Wash.	8,918	3,840.0	8.0	1,114
Defiance, Ohio	8,876	3,200.0	9.5	934
Peru, Ill.	8,869	1,600.0	22.5	394
Santa Rosa, Calif.	8,758	1,280.0	20.7	424
Fort Collins, Colo.	8,755	1,556.1	237.0	369
Washington, Ind.	8,743	(11)	43.5	201
Greenwood, S. C.	8,703	2,880.0	105.9	82
Monongahela, Pa.	8,688	1,133.0	7.5	115
Hanover, Pa.	8,664	(11)	1.5	5,776
Glen Cove, N. Y.	8,664	4,480.0	27.6	314
Milton, Pa.	8,638	(11)	2.0	4,319
Norfolk, Nebr.	8,634	3,400.0	51.0	169
Freeport, N. Y.	8,599	2,458.0	5.4	1,592
Sidney, Ohio	8,590	1,100.0	37.3	230
Johnson City, N. Y.	8,587	1,109.0	7.5	1,145
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	8,575	2,560.0	9.0	953
Lock Haven, Pa.	8,557	(11)	5.0	1,711
Ware, Mass.	8,525	(11)	100.0	85
Grafton, W. Va.	8,517	(11)	10.0	852
Iola, Kans.	8,513	2,240.0	35.0	228

⁵ Approximate area.¹¹ Not reported.

TABLE 2.—Aggregate park acreage in municipalities of 5,000 population and over, 1925-26—Continued

Cities	Population 1920	City area in acres	Area of parks in acres	Population to 1 acre of park
St. Charles, Mo.	8,503	(11)	13.0	654
Centerville, Ia.	8,486	1,280.0	28.0	303
Conshohocken, Pa.	8,481	640.0	1.0	8,481
Mitchell, S. Dak.	8,478	2,240.0	36.0	236
Middleborough, Mass.	8,453	43,577.0	10.0	845
Bridgewater, Mass.	8,438	28,000.0	60.0	141
Titusville, Pa.	8,432	1,640.0	7.9	1,069
Albion, Mich.	8,354	(11)	45.0	186
Winchester, Ky.	8,333	1,500.0	3.0	2,777
Twin Falls, Idaho	8,324	1,280.0	6.5	1,281
Huron, S. Dak.	8,302	(11)	53.5	155
Andover, Mass.	8,268	20,480.0	107.0	77
Norwich, N. Y.	8,268	1,425.0	26.5	312
Texarkana, Ark. ¹⁸	8,257	1,920.0	13.0	635
Iron Mountain, Mich.	8,251	(11)	145.0	57
Winsted, Conn.	8,248	1,500.0	4.5	1,833
Bogalusa, La.	8,245	(11)	50.0	165
Brownwood, Tex.	8,223	1,500.0	101.0	81
Bellevue, Pa.	8,198	640.0	6.0	1,366
Thomasville, Ga.	8,196	502.7	52.5	156
Lodi, N. J.	8,175	589.0	5.0	1,635
Mechanicsville, N. Y.	8,166	650.0	11.7	700
Gulfport, Miss.	8,157	9,600.0	43.7	187
Clarksville, Tenn.	8,110	1,814.0	1.5	5,406
Swampscott, Mass.	8,101	1,981.4	43.6	186
Sayre, Pa.	8,078	1,600.0	.8	10,771
Idaho Falls, Idaho	8,064	2,650.0	22.6	357
Bristol, Tenn. ¹⁹	8,047	1,600.0	6.0	1,341
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	8,042	(11)	2.0	4,021
Creston, Iowa	8,034	2,560.0	117.2	69
Huntsville, Ala.	8,018	640.0	2.0	4,009
Whittier, Calif.	7,997	3,200.0	15.5	516
Miles City, Mont.	7,937	2,560.0	50.7	157
Stoneham, Mass.	7,873	4,264.5	9.7	812
De Kalb, Ill.	7,871	750.0	9.0	874
Warren, R. I.	7,841	990.0	7.9	987
Olympia, Wash.	7,795	3,840.0	264.0	30
Baker, Oreg.	7,729	4,966.0	36.9	209
Rockville, Conn.	7,726	(11)	29.0	266
North Providence, R. I.	7,697	3,520.0	.2	41,381
Montague, Mass.	7,675	(11)	18.5	415
South Pasadena, Calif.	7,652	2,200.0	45.9	167
Nampa, Idaho	7,621	2,560.0	32.5	204
Hudson, Mass.	7,607	7,559.2	28.5	267
St. Albans, Vt.	7,588	(11)	115.0	66
Ridgewood, N. J.	7,580	3,840.0	25.0	303
Centralia, Wash.	7,549	1,280.0	40.1	188
Rockland, Mass.	7,544	5,817.0	35.5	210
Hancock, Mich.	7,527	(11)	50.0	151
Ludlow, Mass.	7,470	14,080.0	13.9	538
Mount Carmel, Ill.	7,456	(11)	30.0	249
Oelwein, Iowa	7,455	2,560.0	54.5	137
Reading, Mass.	7,439	5,751.0	22.5	330
Negaunee, Mich.	7,419	(11)	20.0	371
Ypsilanti, Mich.	7,413	1,280.0	30.0	246
Pendleton, Oreg.	7,387	855.0	42.3	171
Canandaigua, N. Y.	7,356	(11)	38.0	194
Solvay, N. Y.	7,352	1,500.0	33.0	223
Brattleboro, Vt.	7,324	(11)	5.0	1,465
Marblehead, Mass.	7,324	1,400.0	49.3	148
Two Rivers, Wis.	7,305	1,010.0	44.5	164
Fairhaven, Mass.	7,291	7,497.0	37.7	193
Orangeburg, S. C.	7,290	2,008.0	25.0	313
Ontario, Calif.	7,280	9,600.0	4.0	1,689
Painesville, Ohio	7,272	1,650.0	3.0	2,460
Ennis, Tex.	7,224	1,543.0	68.0	106
Blackwell, Okla.	7,174	2,000.0	46.5	154
Kittanning, Pa.	7,153	(11)	2.0	3,577
Whitman, Mass.	7,147	4,054.0	14.0	511
Greenville, Ohio	7,104	1,200.0	24.5	331
Lakeland, Fla.	7,062	17,920.0	151.0	47
Ponca City, Okla.	7,051	2,560.0	31.0	227
Needham, Mass.	7,012	8,162.0	26.7	262
West Pittston, Pa.	6,968	(11)	17.0	410
Rochester, Pa.	6,957	(11)	5.0	1,351

¹¹ Not reported.¹⁸ Adjoining Texarkana, Tex. (population, 11,480), which see.¹⁹ Adjoining Bristol, Va. (population, 6,729), which see.

TABLE 2.—Aggregate park acreage in municipalities of 5,000 population and over, 1925-26—Continued

Cities	Population 1920	City area in acres	Area of parks in acres	Population to 1 acre of park
Ionia, Mich.	6,935	1,260.0	80.0	123
Grafton, Mass.	6,887	12,760.0	2.0	3,444
Winchester, Va.	6,883	(11)	4.0	1,722
Stoughton, Mass.	6,865	10,000.0	14.3	482
Johnston, R. I. (township)	6,855	17,140.0	12.8	537
Saco, Me.	6,817	(11)	22.9	297
Elkins, W. Va.	6,788	1,920.0	6.0	1,131
Napa, Calif.	6,757	992.0	19.3	351
Bristol, Va. ²⁰	6,729	1,280.0	6.2	1,085
Somersworth, N. H.	6,688	10,240.0	12.0	557
Sheffield, Ala.	6,682	1,280.0	35.0	190
Newton City, Iowa	6,627	2,240.0	5.0	1,325
Cordele, Ga.	6,588	500.0	15.0	435
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	6,527	250.8	10.8	602
Valparaiso, Ind.	6,518	2,560.0	4.0	1,630
Franklin, Mass.	6,497	16,671.0	18.5	351
Dartmouth, Mass.	6,493	36,151.0	10.0	649
Spring Valley, Ill.	6,493	2,500.0	9.0	721
Elberton, Ga.	6,475	2,010.6	4.0	1,619
Concord, Mass.	6,461	22,039.0	3.8	1,723
Couer d'Alene, Idaho	6,447	1,200.0	200.0	32
Sterling, Colo.	6,415	640.0	100.0	64
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	6,389	2,400.0	4.0	1,597
Manistique, Mich.	6,380	(11)	80.0	80
Lexington, Mass.	6,350	10,463.0	89.7	71
Cedar Falls, Iowa	6,316	2,080.0	189.2	33
Great Barrington, Mass.	6,315	4,480.0	50.5	125
Bryan, Tex.	6,307	(11)	10.0	631
Paragould, Ark.	6,306	(11)	12.0	526
Laramie, Wyo.	6,301	20,480.0	12.4	518
Ames, Iowa	6,270	3,840.0	22.5	297
North Andover, Mass.	6,265	15,000.0	12.1	521
Clairton, Pa.	6,264	1,728.0	45.0	139
Mansfield, Mass.	6,255	4,320.0	22.5	278
Petaluma, Calif.	6,226	1,440.0	60.3	103
Wellesley, Mass.	6,224	7,516.0	137.5	45
Calexico, Calif.	6,223	640.0	42.5	146
Ipswich, Mass.	6,201	22,400.0	38.5	161
St. Augustine, Fla.	6,192	13,440.0	400.0	15
Bozeman, Mont.	6,183	(11)	28.2	213
Clifton Forge, Va.	6,164	(11)	48.0	128
Crowley, La.	6,108	750.0	8.0	764
Calais, Me.	6,084	28,000.0	85.0	72
Lancaster, N. Y.	6,059	(11)	7.0	866
Medina, N. Y.	6,011	5,120.0	8.0	751
Wethersfield, Conn.	(11)	8,597.0	20.0	300
Taylor, Tex.	5,965	(11)	65.0	92
Fairfield, Iowa	5,948	1,440.0	3.0	1,983
Spencer, Mass.	5,930	20,152.0	29.5	201
Middletown, Pa.	5,920	640.0	8.5	696
Winchendon, Mass.	5,904	4,018.6	16.0	369
Palo Alto, Calif.	5,900	5,120.0	20.0	295
Clinton, Ill.	5,898	(11)	5.0	1,180
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	5,895	(11)	169.5	35
Willmar, Minn.	5,892	1,000.0	2.5	2,359
Fredericksburg, Va.	5,882	834.4	1.3	3,941
Tarrytown, N. Y.	5,807	(11)	11.0	528
Abington, Mass.	5,787	5,960.0	166.0	36
Bellevue, Ohio	5,776	(11)	3.5	165
Visalia, Calif.	5,753	1,472.0	6.9	835
Delphos, Ohio	5,745	800.0	40.0	144
Cliffs Park, N. J.	5,709	400.0	4.5	1,268
San Leandro, Calif.	5,703	2,560.0	8.3	691
Chelmsford, Mass.	5,682	13,374.0	1.9	2,983
St. Marys, Ohio	5,679	900.0	62.0	92
Millbury, Mass.	5,653	(11)	5.0	1,131
Sheboygan, Mich.	5,642	(11)	1.0	5,642
Tallahassee, Fla.	5,637	1,440.0	16.0	352
Covington, Va.	5,623	1,150.0	18.0	312
Fulton, Mo.	5,595	800.0	5.0	1,119
Portage, Wis.	5,582	5,080.0	82.0	69
Amherst, Mass.	5,550	16,123.0	6.0	925
Raton, N. Mex.	5,544	2,560.0	3.0	1,848
Raton, Wisc.	5,538	2,560.0	10.0	554

¹¹ Not reported.²⁰ Adjoining Bristol, Tenn. (population, 8,047), which see.²¹ Not in 1920 census—population, 6,000 (estimate) in 1925; not included in general total; tabulated separately.

TABLE 2.—Aggregate park acreage in municipalities of 5,000 population and over, 1925-26—Continued

Cities	Population 1920	City area in acres	Area of parks in acres	Population to 1 acre of park
South Hadley, Mass.	5,527	10,121.0	4.0	1,381
Anaheim, Calif.	5,526	2,880.0	20.0	276
San Rafael, Calif.	5,512	3,200.0	21.0	262
Monrovia, Calif.	5,480	5,440.0	27.0	203
Monterey, Calif.	5,479	200.0	12.0	457
East Rutherford, N. J.	5,463	550.0	4.8	1,150
Marysville, Calif.	5,461	(11)	125.0	44
Walpole, Mass.	5,446		40.0	136
Secaucus, N. J.	5,423	3,200.0	.7	7,269
Orange, Mass.	5,393	20,469.0	5.5	981
Uxbridge, Mass.	5,384	17,785.1	32.5	166
Grinnell, Iowa	5,362	1,440.0	10.4	518
Reidsville, N. C.	5,333	(11)	7.5	724
McAllen, Tex.	5,331		2.0	2,666
Brigham, Utah	5,282	(11)	2.0	2,641
Dalton, Ga.	5,222		5.0	1,044
Carlinville, Ill.	5,212	1,000.0	4.5	1,158
Nogales, Ariz.	5,199	899.8	2.0	2,599
Chariton, Iowa	5,175	1,696.0	3.0	1,725
De Pere, Wis.	5,165	(11)	29.0	178
Charlotte, Mich.	5,126		126.5	41
Caldwell, Idaho	5,106	3,000.0	28.0	182
Palatka, Fla.	5,102	1,900.0	141.0	36
Marianna, Ark.	5,074	(11)	.8	6,765
Albia, Iowa	5,067		10.0	507
Dodge City, Kans.	5,061	200.0	40.0	127
Yankton, S. Dak.	5,024	2,400.0	44.2	114
Lead, S. Dak.	5,013	(11)	5.0	1,003
Watsonville, Calif.	5,013		800.0	498
Prescott, Ariz.	5,010	(11)	7.0	716
Norman, Okla.	5,004		1,040.0	20.9
Fairfield, Ala.	5,003	1,280.0	20.0	250

¹¹ Not reported.

Table 3 shows the park acreage of four groups of cities, ranging from 100,000 inhabitants to 1,000,000 or over, classified according to acreage and giving the number of properties of each size.

TABLE 3.—Park and recreation areas in 67 cities having 100,000 or more inhabitants, by size of park area

[Population groups based on 1920 census]

Acres	3 cities of 1,000,000 and over		9 cities of 500,000 and under 1,000,000		12 cities of 250,000 and under 500,000		43 cities ¹ of 100,000 and under 250,000		Total 67 cities of 100,000 and over	
	Number of areas	Total acreage	Number of areas	Total acreage	Number of areas	Total acreage	Number of areas	Total acreage	Number of areas	Grand total acreage
1,000 and over	5	9,141.7	4	7,339.6	5	7,848.3	3	6,782.0	17	31,111.6
500 and under 1,000	7	4,765.1	4	2,564.9	7	4,725.1	2	5,168.4	226	17,223.6
250 and under 500	5	1,504.9	11	3,715.0	14	5,295.4	18	6,275.0	48	16,790.3
100 and under 250	17	2,886.5	40	6,434.7	45	7,226.7	65	9,169.0	167	25,716.8
75 and under 100	5	434.6	7	602.2	16	1,377.1	28	2,369.6	56	4,783.5
50 and under 75	11	670.5	15	890.9	29	1,830.5	40	2,353.0	95	5,744.8
25 and under 50	25	907.8	26	972.4	46	1,591.9	74	2,630.1	171	6,102.1
10 and under 25	64	986.2	69	1,028.3	101	1,595.2	165	2,519.5	399	6,129.2
5 and under 10	74	512.4	70	486.4	92	660.7	163	1,108.8	399	2,768.3
0.5 and under 5	222	482.4	271	541.2	784	727.8	591	1,080.7	1,868	2,832.1
Under 0.5	163	29.2	192	31.5	204	28.4	300	53.3	859	142.5
Unclassified		146.1	41	313.8	44	4,539.0	5	205.5	90	5,204.5
Total	598	22,467.4	750	24,920.9	1,387	37,446.1	1,460	39,714.9	4,195	124,549.3

¹ Memphis, Tenn., did not report this information for its parks of 1,155 acres.² Plus one township park of 850 acres within city limits of Youngstown, Ohio.

GROWTH OF PARK AREAS, 1880 TO 1926

With the exception of a few of the larger cities, the number of parks, in most of the communities prior to 1880 was negligible. The exceptions were New York, which at that time had approximately 1,561 acres in parks, Chicago with 2,000 acres, Philadelphia with 2,824 acres, and perhaps 10 other large cities which had considerable park areas. Although up to 1890 there had been no general awakening as to the importance of parks, by 1905 relatively large and in many cases enormous increases in park acreage were reported. In Cleveland the acreage grew from 93 in 1890 to 1,523.9 in 1905. During this period more than 1,100 acres were added in Boston, 800 in Baltimore, 400 in Pittsburgh, and 3,200 in Los Angeles. Minneapolis had none in 1880, but had 1,489 acres in 1890 and 1,821 in 1905. The movement for large park acreage in most of the southern and many of the western cities has come since the World War, although in the northeastern cities it began 10 years before that.

The cities vary considerably with reference to progress in acquiring park acreage as compared with growth in population. While the population of New York tripled from 1880 to 1926, its park area increased six times. In this respect the metropolis has surpassed Philadelphia, Chicago, and many other larger cities. In Detroit during this period the population became 11 times greater, but the park acreage only five times greater. In Cleveland the park acreage increased to 76 times that of 1880, but the acreage in 1880 was extremely small—only 29 acres. Boston's big gain was between 1880 and 1905, since, except for its metropolitan park properties, it has gained less than 400 acres since 1905. The population of Los Angeles in 1905 was 1,000 times greater and the park acreage 800 times greater than in 1880.

Table 4 shows the increase in park acreage in relation to the increase in population during the period 1880 to 1926. The term "other divisions" used throughout the table covers metropolitan park properties, county, State, and Federal properties, and other areas belonging to sanitary districts.

TABLE 4.—*Growth of municipally owned parks and park spaces in cities having a population of 30,000 or more, 1880 to 1926*

[The data for 1916 are taken from General Statistics of Cities, 1916, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Table 3, p. 50. The figures given in another table in this report covering playgrounds and athletic fields in certain of the cities have not been included in the totals given in this compilation as the ownership of these spaces is not definitely reported]

City and year	Popula-tion	City owned park spaces		Remarks
		Num-ber	Area (acres)	
New York:				
1880-----	1,911,698	21	1,561.8	Including 554.5 acres in 6 parks of Brooklyn, but exclusive of 5 acres in several small squares. In addition there are 40 acres belonging to Kings County and 70 acres jointly owned by city and Kings County, all of which are available to public.
1890-----	2,507,414	61	5,786.0	Including 685 acres in 13 areas in Brooklyn.
1905-----	3,888,180	(1)	7,133.7	Including 154 acres in playgrounds owned by city.
1916-----	5,468,190	184	7,712.8	
1926-----	5,924,000	217	10,178.5	Manhattan, 86 parks, 1,722.4 acres; Bronx, 26 parks, 4,109.7 acres; Brooklyn, 69 parks, 2,553.9 acres; Queens, 21 parks, 1,416.7 acres; Richmond, 15 parks, 375.9 acres.

¹ Not reported.

TABLE 4.—*Growth of municipally owned parks and park spaces in cities having a population of 30,000 or more, 1880 to 1926—Continued*

City and year	Popula- tion	City owned park spaces		Remarks
		Num- ber	Area (acres)	
Chicago:				
1880	503,185	18	2,000.0	
1890	1,099,850	21	2,006.0	
1904 ²	1,932,315	(1)	4,313.0	
1916	2,447,845	120	3,814.8	
1926	3,048,000	204	4,487.2	
				Including 22 acres in playgrounds owned by city.
				South Park Commission, 27 parks, 2,225 acres; West Park Commission, 23 parks, 837.8 acres; Lincoln Park Commission, 10 parks, 817.1 acres; 14 small park commissions, 33 parks, 349.3 acres; bureau of parks and playgrounds, 111 parks, 258 acres. Not including one small property area of which is not stated; and Gage Farm of 160 acres, located outside city limits, a large portion of which is used as a nursery. In addition there are 376.8 acres in 318 school playgrounds, and 1,378 acres in Cook County preserves in city.
Philadelphia:				
1880	847,170	11	2,824.9	
1890	1,046,964	11	3,025.0	
1905	1,392,389	(1)	3,959.4	
1916	1,683,664	20	5,500.0	
1926	2,008,000	177	7,801.7	
				Not including 4 small unreported areas.
				Fairmount Park Commission, 27 parks, 7,235.1 acres; bureau of city properties (parks), 108 parks, 449.6 acres; bureau of recreation, 42 parks, 116.9 acres; not including 160 acres in school playgrounds and 4 small properties, area of which is not stated.
Detroit:				
1880	116,340	12	714.1	
1890	205,876	12	763.0	
1905	(1)	(1)	1,195.1	
1916	563,250	28	932.1	
1926	1,290,000	94	3,732.7	
				Not including 20 acres inside limits but not owned by city.
				Including 32 parks and 18 parkways under park department and 548 acres under control of bureau of recreation, 314 acres of the latter being in summer camp site outside city limits.
Cleveland:				
1880	160,146	6	29.4	
1890	261,353	8	93.0	
1905	425,632	(1)	1,523.9	
1916	657,311	28	2,160.4	
1926	960,000	52	2,221.5	
				Including 300 acres outside city.
				Including 47.5 acres in 26 playgrounds, not considering 2 privately owned areas; but not including 6,121 acres just outside city under control of metropolitan park commission.
St. Louis:				
1880	350,518	18	2,107.0	
1890	451,770	19	2,130.0	
1905	642,626	(1)	2,198.4	
1916	749,183	60	2,476.0	
1926	830,000	87	2,880.5	
				Not including 125 acres inside limits, but not owned by city.
				Not including 11.5 acres in 5 properties used by permit and 4.7 acres in 4 leased properties.
Boston:				
1880	362,839	43	233.0	
1890	448,477	62	1,130.0	
1905	588,482	(1)	2,295.6	
1916	746,084	100	2,696.5	
1926	787,000	85	2,637.0	
				Including 48.3 acres in Boston Common purchased in 1634.
				Including 11 acres in playgrounds owned by city, but exclusive of 497.5 acres in parks, and 225 acres in playgrounds inside limits but not owned by city.
				Not including 5 properties for which areas are not stated, and 957.2 acres in 9 metropolitan park properties within city limits, including 171.4 acres in 5 parkways.
Baltimore:				
1880	322,313	4	774.8	
1890	434,439	15	866.0	
1905	538,765	(1)	1,632.0	
1916	584,605	51	2,261.3	
1926	808,000	63	2,833.8	
				Including 132 acres in playgrounds owned but excluding 17 acres not owned by city.
Pittsburgh:				
1880	235,071	2	1.1	
1890	343,904	4	610.0	
1905	352,852	(1)	1,017.3	
				Including 6.7 acres in playgrounds owned by city but not including 99 acres outside and not owned by city.

¹ Not reported.² Figures not obtainable for 1905.

TABLE 4.—*Growth of municipally owned parks and park spaces in cities having a population of 30,000 or more, 1880 to 1926—Continued*

City and year	Population	City owned park spaces		Remarks
		Number	Area (acres)	
Pittsburgh—Con.				
1916-----	571,984	16	1,321.0	
1925 ¹ -----	631,563	69	1,591.9	
Los Angeles:				
1880-----	11,183	(1)	6.0	
1890-----	50,395	6	522.0	
1905-----	(1)	(1)	3,755.1	Including 2 acres in playgrounds owned by city and approximately 6 acres not owned by city.
1916-----	489,580	31	4,127.2	
1925 ¹ -----	1,222,500	66	4,889.6	Including 23.8 acres in Sherman Way Boulevard not maintained, and 10.2 acres in 10 street properties; also 135.9 acres in 19 properties under bureau of recreation, not including 2 lots, areas of which are not specified.
Buffalo:				
1880-----	155,134	(1)	600.0	
1890-----	255,664	10	638.0	Including 9.2 acres in playgrounds owned by city.
1905-----	372,033	(1)	1,058.2	
1916-----	464,946	38	978.1	
1926-----	544,000	100	1,598.3	Including 50 acres in beach property outside city.
San Francisco:				
1880-----	233,959	3	1,106.2	Exclusive of 18 small unreported squares.
1890-----	298,997	23	1,380.0	
1905-----	360,298	(1)	1,246.0	Including approximately 11 acres in playgrounds owned by city, but excluding approximately 610 acres in pleasure grounds inside limits but not owned by city.
1916-----	459,762	38	2,096.2	
1926-----	567,000	58	2,535.5	Including 61.9 acres under playground commission.
Milwaukee:				
1880-----	115,587	7	22.0	
1890-----	204,468	16	309.0	
1905-----	298,050	(1)	521.8	
1916-----	428,062	39	951.7	
1926-----	517,000	49	1,001.2	
Washington:				
1880-----	177,624	(1)	580.7	Including 513 acres in Government reservations and 66.6 in 10 squares.
1890-----	230,392	331	2,704.0	Including all Government reservations.
1916-----	361,329	417	3,067.4	Not including 623.4 acres in 5 areas owned by other divisions.
1926-----	528,000	564	3,424.5	Exclusive of 110 acres in tidal basin.
Newark:				
1880-----	136,508	11	17.5	
1890-----	181,830	4	76.0	
1905-----	272,950	(1)	19.2	Not including 578.3 acres in parks and 103 acres in playgrounds owned by other divisions.
1916-----	399,300	24	33.0	Not including 638.1 acres in 5 areas owned by other divisions.
1926-----	459,000	48	28.7	Not including 679.4 acres within city, owned by Essex County park system.
Cincinnati:				
1880-----	255,139	(1)	388.0	
1890-----	296,908	7	539.0	
1905-----	341,444	(1)	435.8	
1916-----	406,706	82	2,500.0	
1926-----	411,000	88	2,718.9	
New Orleans:				
1880-----	216,090	(1)	1,084.4	
1890-----	242,039	36	459.0	
1905-----	305,132	(1)	1,217.9	Not including 220 acres not owned by city.
1916-----	366,484	43	588.0	
1926-----	419,000	56	1,727.2	Not including approximately 157.8 acres in an unreported number of areas.
Minneapolis:				
1880-----	46,887	0	0	
1890-----	164,738	29	1,489.0	
1905-----	250,122	(1)	1,821.0	Including 1 acre in playground owned by city, but exclusive of 72.8 acres in parks not owned by city.
1916-----	353,460	93	3,038.1	
1926-----	434,000	132	4,737.8	

¹ Not reported.² Figures not obtainable for 1926.

TABLE 4.—*Growth of municipally owned parks and park spaces in cities having a population of 30,000 or more, 1880 to 1926—Continued*

City and year	Population	City owned park spaces		Remarks
		Number	Area (acres)	
Kansas City (Mo.):				
1880	55,785	1	2.1	
1890	132,716	0		
1905	176,168	(1)	2,067.0	
1916	292,278	23	1,989.2	
1926	375,000	69	3,237.7	Not including 8 small properties, areas of which are not stated.
Seattle:				
1880	3,533	(1)	(1)	
1890	42,837	4	200.0	
1905	95,803	(1)	548.4	
1916	330,834	87	1,445.0	
1926 ³	315,312	130	2,144.6	Including 231.2 acres in 16 boulevards, but not including 4 unreported areas.
Indianapolis:				
1880	75,056	4	150.0	Including 20 acres in 2 State-owned areas, maintained by city.
1890	105,436	5	305.0	
1905	204,772	(1)	1,300.0	Not including 7 acres not owned by city.
1916	265,578	20	1,710.8	Not including 24.3 acres in 3 areas owned by other divisions.
1926	367,000	70	2,566.2	Not including 25.3 acres in 3 areas owned by State, 90 acres in unreported Kessler Boulevard, and 51.79 acres in golf course leased to private club; but including 450 acres in 5 parkways and boulevards.
Jersey City:				
1880	120,722	4	6.4	
1890	163,003	6	5.0	
1905	227,445	(1)	30.1	
1916	299,615	13	53.8	
1926	318,000	20	85.9	Not including 207.8 acres owned by another division.
Rochester:				Not including 267.2 acres in 2 county park areas within city, or small areas in two leased properties.
1880	89,366	18	(1)	
1890	133,896	15	475.0	
1905	177,228	(1)	871.1	
1916	250,747	29	1,603.3	
1926	321,000	31	1,771.9	
Portland (Oreg.):				
1880	17,377	(1)	49.0	
1890	46,385	4	55.0	
1905	101,398	(1)	248.0	
1916	271,814	28	1,117.6	
1926 ³	282,383	55	2,181.4	
Denver:				
1880	35,629	2	8.0	
1890	106,713	4	441.0	
1905	148,714	(1)	603.0	
1916	253,161	44	3,719.0	
1926	285,000	42	1,557.4	Including 2,439 acres in 7 properties outside city limits, but not including 70 acres in 2 areas owned by other divisions.
Toledo:				Not including 10,239.1 acres in Mountain Park system outside city, of which 31.6 acres are held by lease and permit.
1880	50,137	(1)	41.0	
1890	81,434	15	95.0	
1905	150,594	(1)	585.0	
1916	187,840	38	1,535.4	
1926	294,000	69	1,592.7	Including 249.4 acres in 13 boulevards, but not including 7 acres in county courthouse grounds.
Providence:				
1880	104,857	(1)	130.0	
1890	132,146	13	127.0	
1905	194,027	(1)	583.8	Not including 172.8 acres not owned by city.
1916	248,791	43	671.0	Not including 115.7 acres in one area owned by another division.
1926	275,000	55	759.0	In addition there are 175.7 acres in 7 metropolitan park properties and city water department land of 18.51 acres.
Columbus:				
1880	51,647	(1)	(1)	
1890	88,150	(4)	(1)	
1905	138,796	(2)	195.8	
1916	209,722	13	279.4	Not including 1,132 acres in parks and 10 acres in playgrounds not owned by city, of which 912 acres are inside city limits.
1926	285,000	61	634.0	Not including 5 acres owned by another division.

¹ Not reported.² Figures not available for 1905.³ Figures not obtainable for 1926.⁴ No record.⁵ Estimated.

TABLE 4.—*Growth of municipally owned parks and park spaces in cities having a population of 30,000 or more, 1880 to 1926—Continued*

City and year	Popula- tion	City owned park spaces		Remarks
		Num- ber	Area (acres)	
Louisville:				
1880-----	123,758	2	6.0	Not including 166 acres to be used for zoological park.
1890-----	161,129	2	400.0	
1905-----	219,191	(1)	1,327.4	
1916-----	236,379	15	1,500.0	Not including 4 acres in 2 areas owned by other divisions.
1926-----	311,000	24	1,653.3	Not including 287 acres in 5 water department properties, of which 65 acres are leased to private golf club, and 1 acre in Federal Government land.
St. Paul:				
1880-----	41,473	4	249.0	
1890-----	133,156	42	354.0	268 acres were in 8 improved areas.
1905-----	190,231	(1)	1,323.4	
1916-----	241,999	5	1,900.3	Not including 10 acres owned by other divisions.
1926-----	248,000	93	1,572.7	Not including 3.5 acres in 2 leased areas.
Oakland:				
1880-----	34,555	7	(1)	
1890-----	48,682	10	181.0	
1905-----	71,528	(1)	188.0	Not including 20 acres in parks and 36 acres in playgrounds not owned by city.
1916-----	194,703	32	388.9	
1926-----	261,000	56	915.9	Not including 300 acres in 2 mountain camps owned by United States Government.
Akron:				
1880-----	16,512	7	25.0	
1890-----	27,601	9	19.0	
1905-----	48,068	(1)	96.9	Not including 14 acres not owned by city.
1916-----	82,958	19	175.0	
1925 ^a -----	210,000	25	479.8	Not including 123.3 leased acres of total 166.6 acres in Margaret Park. In addition there are 248.3 acres in 4 privately owned properties used by city.
Atlanta:				
1880-----	37,409	2	32.0	Not including 15 acres in 1 privately owned area outside city, but open to public.
1890-----	65,533	3	153.0	
1905-----	98,776	(1)	339.0	
1916-----	184,873	16	855.9	
1925 ^a -----	227,710	63	1,100.0	
Omaha:				
1880-----	30,518	3	85.5	
1890-----	140,452	5	109.0	
1905-----	116,963	(1)	605.8	Not including 0.4 of an acre belonging to other divisions.
1916 ^b -----	163,200	17	1,200.9	
1926-----	215,400	31	1,348.5	Not including 2 acres in 1 leased property.
Worcester:				
1880-----	58,291	2	35.5	
1890-----	84,655	9	337.0	
1905-----	126,192	(1)	981.2	Not including 490.8 acres in parks and 34.6 acres in playgrounds not owned by city.
1916-----	160,291	18	1,092.0	
1926-----	193,000	25	1,172.9	
Birmingham:				
1880-----	3,068	(1)	(4)	
1890-----	26,178	0	0	
1905-----	43,411	(1)	29.8	
1916-----	172,119	25	591.3	
1926-----	211,000	30	687.4	
Syracuse:				
1880-----	51,792	(1)	(1)	
1890-----	88,143	15	140.0	
1905-----	115,374	(1)	278.7	
1916-----	152,534	58	343.5	
1926-----	184,000	21	443.3	
Richmond:				
1880-----	63,600	5	40.0	Not including 160 acres in New Reservoir Park, outside city, and acreage in old reservoir grounds.
1890-----	81,388	9	372.0	
1905-----	86,514	(1)	377.7	Not including 181.8 acres not owned by city.
1916-----	154,841	18	666.0	Not including 12 acres, owned by another division.
1926-----	189,000	29	696.6	

^a Not reported.^b Figures not obtainable for 1926.⁴ No record.⁶ Omaha and South Omaha consolidated since 1910.

TABLE 4.—*Growth of municipally owned parks and park spaces in cities having a population of 30,000 or more, 1880 to 1926—Continued*

City and year	Popula- tion	City owned park spaces		Remarks
		Num- ber	Area (acres)	
New Haven:				
1880	62,882	12	31.0	
1890	81,298	24	969.0	
1905	116,827	(¹)	1,185.2	
1916	147,095	29	1,111.0	
1926	182,000	39	1,594.9	
Memphis:				
1880	33,592	(¹)	4.0	
1890	64,495	4	6.0	
1905	117,452	(¹)	795.2	
1916	146,113	15	1,257.0	
1926	177,000	25	1,155.0	
San Antonio:				
1880	20,550	3	61.0	
1890	37,673	7	51.0	
1905	(¹)	(¹)	351.8	
1916	121,274	29	592.6	
1926	205,000	61	1,363.7	
Dallas:				
1880	10,358	4	100.0	
1890	38,067	3	322.0	
1905	(¹)	(¹)	137.0	
1916	121,277	22	394.2	
1926	200,000	46	3,898.5	
Dayton:				
1880	38,678	1	3.7	
1890	61,220	2	10.0	
1905	59,581	(¹)	755.0	
1916	125,509	18	80.4	
1926	177,000	30	549.5	
Bridgeport:				
1880	27,643	4	110.0	
1890	48,866	6	234.0	
1905	79,848	(¹)	337.0	
1916	119,220	8	346.1	
1926	164,000	11	471.9	
Houston:				
1880	16,513	(¹)	(¹)	Texas State Fair grounds—open to public.
1890	27,557	(¹)	(¹)	
1905	54,468	(¹)	29.0	
1916	108,172	17	745.6	
1925	164,954	29	2,467.5	
Hartford:				
1880	42,015	6	51.5	
1890	53,230	9	60.0	
1905	(¹)	(¹)	852.6	
1916	109,452	26	1,295.4	
1926	164,000	26	1,341.5	
Scranton:				
1880	45,850	0	0	
1890	75,215	0	0	
1905	(¹)	(¹)	97.2	
1916	144,081	6	131.0	
1926	143,000	19	221.1	
Grand Rapids:				
1880	32,016	3	19.0	
1890	60,278	7	65.0	
1905	90,498	(¹)	140.6	
1916	126,392	24	398.0	
1926	156,000	43	858.5	
Paterson:				
1880	51,031	0	0	
1890	78,347	2	75.0	
1905	110,257	(¹)	91.0	
1916	137,408	22	163.3	
1925	141,695	23	292.5	
Youngstown:				
1880	15,435	0	0	
1890	33,220	1	50.0	
1905	50,081	(¹)	112.5	
1916	104,489	7	679.0	
1926	165,000	19	407.5	

¹ Not reported.² Figures not obtainable for 1926.⁴ No record.

Not including 456 acres not owned by city.

Not including 850 acres in township park inside city limits.

TABLE 4.—*Growth of municipally owned parks and park spaces in cities having a population of 30,000 or more, 1880 to 1926—Continued*

City and year	Popula- tion	City owned park spaces		Remarks
		Num- ber	Area (acres)	
Springfield (Mass.):				
1880-----	33,340	0	0	60 acres in Hampton Park, privately owned but open to public. In addition there are 2 small unreported areas, but apparently not city owned; statistics not definite.
1890-----	44,179	16	100.0	
1905-----	71,243	(1)	535.6	Including 25 acres in playgrounds, and not including 151 acres inside but not owned by city.
1916-----	102,989	54	606.3	
1926-----	145,000	82	1,339.4	
Des Moines:				
1880-----	22,408	1	2.0	
1890-----	50,093	0	0	
1905-----	71,928	(1)	662.0	Not including 8 acres not owned by city.
1916-----	99,751	21	717.3	
1926-----	146,000	39	1,105.5	
New Bedford:				
1880-----	26,845	(1)	10.0	
1890-----	40,733	3	9.0	
1905-----	71,978	(1)	200.0	Not including 1 acre in playground not owned by city.
1916-----	114,454	8	220.6	
1925 ³ -----	119,539	18	254.4	Not including 1.9 leased acres of total 3.25 acres in grove parks. There is also a Federal property of 72 acres within limits.
Fall River:				
1880-----	48,961	2	66.6	
1890-----	74,393	4	90.0	
1905-----	105,582	(1)	99.2	Not including 5 acres not owned by city.
1916-----	126,904	9	120.0	
1926-----	131,000	20	139.8	
Trenton:				
1880-----	29,910	0	0	
1890-----	57,458	2	102.0	
1905-----	82,005	(1)	20.0	No record of park, but 20 acres in playgrounds owned by city.
1916-----	109,609	6	175.0	
1926-----	134,000	16	257.4	
Nashville:				
1880-----	43,350	(1)	(1)	
1890-----	76,168	1	10.0	
1905-----	83,751	(1)	86.0	Not including 85 acres not owned by city.
1916-----	115,978	17	465.5	Not including 8.8 acres in 2 areas owned by other division
1926-----	137,000	18	519.7	
Salt Lake City:				
1880-----	20,768	4	40.0	
1890-----	44,843	1	100.0	
1905-----	58,026	(1)	150.0	Not including 50 acres in parks and approximately 15 acres in playgrounds not owned by city.
1916-----	113,567	6	168.0	Not including 20 acres owned by other divisions.
1926-----	133,000	15	1,279.1	Not including 10 acres in borrowed property.
Camden:				
1880-----	41,659	0	0	
1890-----	58,313	0	0	
1905-----	81,877	(1)	88.6	
1916-----	104,349	6	120.6	
1926-----	131,000	22	281.3	
Norfolk:				
1880-----	21,966	0	0	
1890-----	34,871	0	0	
1905-----	56,662	(1)	101.0	
1916-----	88,844	16	142.0	
1926-----	174,000	23	249.7	
Albany:				
1880-----	99,758	11	88.6	Including 74.62 acres in Washington Park under control of special State commission.
1890-----	94,923	8	135.0	
1905-----	97,071	(1)	314.6	Not including 98 acres not owned by city.
1916-----	103,580	13	314.6	Not including 1 acre in 1 area not owned by city.
1926-----	119,000	26	322.0	
Lowell:				
1880-----	59,475	4	36.3	
1890-----	77,696	6	124.0	
1905-----	94,905	(1)	75.2	
1916-----	112,124	32	136.4	
1925 ³ -----	110,296	48	205.5	Not including 5.5 acres in 3 leased properties.

¹ Not reported.² Figures not obtainable for 1926.⁴ No record.

TABLE 4.—*Growth of municipally owned parks and park spaces in cities having a population of 30,000 or more, 1880 to 1926—Continued*

City and year	Population	City owned park spaces		Remarks
		Number	Area (acres)	
Wilmington:				
1880.....	42,478	0	0	
1890.....	61,431	9	230.0	
1905.....	82,580	(1)	278.3	Not including 85.6 acres not owned by city, of which 12.6 acres are inside limits.
1916.....	93,713	22	532.0	
1926.....	124,000	23	608.9	
Cambridge:				
1880.....	39,634	16	17.0	
1890.....	52,669	14	16.0	Not including 110.5 acres not owned by city.
1905.....	96,324	(1)	331.9	Not including 43.8 acres in 1 area owned by another division.
1916.....	111,997	29	163.7	
1926.....	122,000	23	72.1	Not including 324.8 acres in Kingsley Park owned by water department and 237.6 acres in 3 metropolitan park areas.
Reading:				
1880.....	43,278	1	5.0	
1890.....	58,661	2	90.0	
1905.....	87,081	(1)	201.1	
1916.....	107,594	24	250.0	
1926.....	114,000	31	469.2	Not including 29.5 acres in 4 water department properties used as parks.
Fort Worth:				
1880.....	6,663	(1)	(1)	
1890.....	23,076	0	0	
1916.....	99,528	24	426.0	
1926.....	159,000	37	3,501.3	
Spokane:				
1890.....	19,922	(1)	10.0	
1905.....	43,620	(1)	182.6	Not including 50 acres inside but not owned by city.
1916.....	142,990	26	1,934.0	
1926.....	109,000	46	2,218.1	
Kansas City (Kans.):				
1880.....	3,200	(1)	(1)	
1890.....	38,316	2	12.0	
1905.....	57,710	(1)	126.9	
1916.....	96,854	24	275.0	
1926.....	117,000	36	298.9	
Yonkers:				
1880.....	18,892	0	0	
1890.....	32,033	0	0	
1905.....	55,710	(1)	10.3	
1916.....	96,610	7	27.7	
1926.....	116,000	10	69.4	
Lynn:				
1880.....	38,274	1	7.3	
1890.....	55,727	5	1,427.0	Including 1,400 acres from which water supply is taken.
1905.....	75,336	(1)	1,131.0	Not including 227.5 acres not owned by city.
1916.....	100,316	9	1,910.0	Not including 19.6 acres in 1 area owned by another division.
1926.....	104,000	17	1,911.2	Not including 19.9 acres in 2 metropolitan park areas.
Duluth:				
1880.....	3,483	(1)	(1)	
1890.....	33,115	5	41.0	
1905.....	62,547	(1)	284.0	Not including 15 acres not owned by city.
1916.....	91,913	19	412.7	Not including 3 acres in 1 area owned by another division.
1926.....	113,000	50	1,893.8	
Tacoma:				
1890.....	36,006	(1)	(1)	
1905.....	48,532	(1)	753.6	Not including 300 acres outside limits not owned by city.
1916.....	108,094	22	1,106.8	
1926.....	106,000	21	1,253.8	
Elizabeth:				
1880.....	28,229	5	24.0	
1890.....	37,764	4	22.0	
1905.....	58,833	(1)	20.4	
1916.....	85,620	8	24.2	
1923 ³	103,947	6	33.0	

¹ Not reported.² Figures not obtainable for 1926.⁴ No record.

TABLE 4.—*Growth of municipally owned parks and park spaces in cities having a population of 30,000 or more, 1880 to 1926*—Continued

City and year	Popula-tion	City owned park spaces		Remarks
		Num-ber	Area (acres)	
Lawrence:				
1880	39,151	4	39.3	
1890	44,654	6	51.0	
1905	68,551	(1)	132.3	
1916	98,197	20	161.5	
1926	93,500	23	188.6	
Utica:				
1880	33,914	3	7.0	
1890	44,007	3	8.0	
1905	62,195	(1)	12.9	
1916	83,876	16	636.0	
1926	103,000	24	707.1	
Erie:				
1880	27,737	2	8.9	
1890	40,634	3	16.0	
1905	57,573	(1)	131.0	
1916	73,810	8	151.4	
1925 ²	112,571	13	212.5	
Somerville:				
1880	24,933	2	27.0	
1890	40,152	2	29.0	
1905	67,746	(1)	54.9	
1916	85,460	7	44.8	
1926	100,000	19	84.7	
Watertown:				
1880	17,806	1	2.0	
1890	28,646	2	4.0	
1905	58,315	(1)	88.3	
1916	84,745	11	101.0	
1924 ²	112,366	28	238.9	
Flint:				
1880	8,409	(1)	(4)	
1890	9,803	(1)	(4)	
1916	52,594	12	174.0	
1926	137,000	30	1,060.0	
Jacksonville:				
1880	7,650	1	1.0	
1890	17,201	1	1.0	
1905	33,926	(1)	84.5	
1916	73,137	11	119.0	
1926	96,500	36	385.0	
Oklahoma City:				
1890	4,151	(1)	(4)	
1916	90,620	20	2,000.0	
1924 ²	104,080	31	2,243.0	
Schenectady:				
1880	13,655	(1)	(4)	
1890	19,902	2	3.0	
1905	54,492	(1)	3.0	
1916	95,265	5	192.0	
1926	93,000	10	209.6	
Canton:				
1880	12,258	(1)	(4)	
1890	26,189	0	0	
1905	32,549	(1)	161.0	
1916	59,139	5	172.7	
1926	110,000	7	194.3	
Fort Wayne:				
1880	26,880	0	0	
1890	35,393	3	13.0	
1905	49,003	(1)	95.7	
1916	74,352	17	228.0	
1926	99,900	28	568.0	
Evansville:				
1880	29,280	4	9.2	
1890	50,756	7	91.0	
1905	62,307	(1)	96.0	
1916	72,125	12	250.0	
1926	95,100	15	623.2	

¹ Not reported.² Figures not obtainable for 1926.⁴ No record.

TABLE 4.—*Growth of municipally owned parks and park spaces in cities having a population of 30,000 or more, 1880 to 1926*—Continued

City and year	Population	City owned park spaces		Remarks
		Number	Area (acres)	
Savannah:				
1880	30,709	25	60.0	
1890	43,189	27	76.0	
1905	66,026	(1)	72.4	
1916	68,361	52	175.4	
1926	94,900	53	181.5	Not including 640 acres in county farm, turned over to city for recreation (1925), located 4 miles outside of city.
Manchester:				
1880	32,630	5	20.5	
1890	44,126	6	25.0	
1905	62,131	(1)	155.1	
1916	76,959	15	182.9	
1926	84,000	18	226.1	
St. Joseph:				
1880	32,431	3	6.0	
1890	52,324	6	29.0	
1905	112,979	(1)	27.3	
1916	84,361	15	97.2	
1926	78,400	(1)	(1)	Not including 2 acres in 1 area owned by another division.
Knoxville:				
1880	9,693	(1)	(1)	
1890	22,535	(1)	(1)	
1905	34,913	(1)	1.0	
1916	38,206	4	5.0	
1926	98,800	13	55.3	
El Paso:				
1880	636	(1)	(1)	
1890	10,338	3	4.0	
1916	60,754	16	141.0	
1926	109,000	34	696.3	
Bayonne:				
1880	9,372	(1)	(1)	
1890	19,033	(1)	(1)	
1905	40,354	(1)	27.0	
1916	68,352	1	16.0	
1926	91,000	3	26.6	
Peoria:				
1880	29,259	3	45.9	Not including several small pleasure grounds privately owned and outside city.
1890	41,024	5	80.0	
1905	63,687	(1)	10.1	
1916	70,732	8	435.3	
1926	82,500	13	891.2	
Harrisburg:				
1880	30,762	(1)	(1)	
1890	39,385	5	50.0	
1905	53,879	(1)	499.3	
1916	70,754	7	872.0	
1926	84,600	(1)	(1)	
San Diego:				
1880	2,637	(1)	(1)	
1890	16,159	13	1,500.0	
1905	30,442	(1)	(1)	
1916	51,115	12	1,985.0	
1926	110,000	34	2,260.1	
Wilkes-Barre:				
1880	23,339	1	18.0	
1890	37,718	1	16.0	
1905	57,321	(1)	36.3	
1916	75,231	19	199.4	
1926	78,300	14	328.6	
Allentown:				
1880	18,063	0	0	
1890	25,228	0	0	
1905	39,552	3	6.5	
1916	61,914	6	32.3	
1926	94,600	4	29.8	Not including 7.1 acres in 1 leased property and 23.1 acres belonging to water department.

¹ Not reported.⁴ No record.

TABLE 4.—*Growth of municipally owned parks and park spaces in cities having a population of 30,000 or more, 1880 to 1926—Continued*

City and year	Population	City owned park spaces		Remarks
		Num- ber	Area (acres)	
Wichita:				
1880	4,911	(1)	(1)	
1890	23,853	(1)	(1)	
1905	31,857	(1)	196.2	
1916	67,847	10	207.7	
1926	92,500	20	519.5	
Tulsa:				
1926	133,000	35	2,583.5	
Troy:				
1880	56,747	1	4.0	
1890	60,956	(1)	(1)	
1905	75,989	(1)	86.0	
1916	77,738	5	95.2	
1926	72,300	18	229.4	
Sioux City:				
1880	7,366	(1)	(1)	
1890	37,806	1	3.0	
1905	39,383	(1)	25.7	
1916	55,960	17	900.9	
1926	78,000	26	1,120.3	
South Bend:				
1880	13,280	(1)	(1)	
1890	21,819	2	126.0	
1905	41,778	(1)	145.8	
1916	67,030	18	242.5	
1926	81,700	23	512.5	
Portland (Me.):				
1880	33,810	4	71.5	
1890	36,425	4	82.0	
1905 ³	53,493	(1)	111.7	
1916	63,014	13	183.0	
1925	75,333	18	435.7	
Hoboken:				
1880	30,999	3	7.0	
1890	43,648	2	6.0	
1905	64,247	(1)	9.5	
1916	76,483	4	16.4	
1920 ³	68,166	4	16.0	
Charleston:				
1880	49,984	(1)	53.0	
1890	54,955	10	37.0	
1905	56,147	(1)	667.5	
1916	60,427	12	667.6	
1926	74,100	14	476.4	
Johnstown:				
1880	8,380	(1)	(1)	
1890	21,805	(1)	(1)	
1905	41,070	(1)	1.0	
1916	66,601	9	61.3	
1926	72,200	7	222.7	
Binghamton:				
1880	17,317	2	105.0	
1890	35,005	1	105.0	
1905	42,409	(1)	102.0	
1916	53,082	6	192.5	
1926	72,900	5	320.3	
East St. Louis:				
1880	9,185	(1)	(1)	
1890	15,169	3	75.0	
1905	37,812	1	6.0	
1916	72,105	11	1,212.0	
1926	72,300	14	1,351.3	
Brockton:				
1880	13,608	1	2.0	
1890	27,294	1	1.0	
1905	46,247	1	1.5	
1916	65,604	5	50.0	
1925 ³	65,731	10	96.8	

¹ Not reported.³ Figures not obtainable for 1926.⁴ No record.

TABLE 4.—*Growth of municipally owned parks and park spaces in cities having a population of 30,000 or more, 1880 to 1926*—Continued

City and year	Popula- tion	City owned park spaces		Remarks
		Num- ber	Area (acres)	
Terre Haute:				
1880	26,042	(4)	(4)	
1890	30,217	1	20.0	
1905	39,257	(1)	26.0	
1916	64,806	6	52.7	
1926	71,900	19	529.2	
Sacramento:				
1880	21,420	2	32.5	
1890	26,386	12	112.0	
1905	30,442	(1)	62.5	
1916	64,806	12	919.3	Not including 131.5 acres in parks (of which 35.5 acres are inside limits) and 5.5 acres in playgrounds not owned by city.
1926	73,400	18	1,184.5	Not including 37 acres in 2 areas owned by other divisions. Not including 36.5 acres in 3 leased areas, including 1 camp of 35 acres owned by United States Government.
Rockford:				
1880	13,129	2	4.0	
1890	23,584	4	5.0	
1905	33,991	(1)	25.6	
1916	53,761	25	255.4	
1926	78,400	39	579.6	Not including 0.48 acre in leased park.
Little Rock:				
1880	13,138	(4)	(4)	
1890	25,874	0	0	
1905	37,684	(1)	34.7	Not including 14 acres outside and not owned by city.
1916	55,158	2	54.0	
1926	75,900	3	261.5	
Pawtucket:				
1880	19,030	1	2.0	
1890	27,633	(4)	(4)	
1905	42,551	(1)	236.5	
1916	58,156	8	231.0	
1926	71,000	9	244.7	
Passaic:				
1880	6,532	(4)	(4)	
1890	13,028	1	4.0	
1905	35,875	(1)	11.0	
1916	70,377	6	106.2	
1925 ³	68,979	6	108.8	
Saginaw:				
1880	10,525	(4)	(4)	
1890	46,322	3	33.0	
1905	46,610	(1)	460.0	
1916	55,228	8	217.0	
1926	73,300	16	214.3	Not including 1 acre in 1 area owned by another division.
Springfield (Ohio):				
1880	20,730	(4)	(4)	
1890	31,895	0	0	
1905	40,797	(1)	217.7	
1916	50,804	2	247.0	
1926	70,200	4	271.5	
Mobile:				
1880	29,132	(1)	(1)	
1890	31,076	4	56.0	
1905	41,425	(1)	5.8	
1916	56,295	5	11.0	
1926	66,800	18	385.8	Not including 5 acres outside and not owned by city.
Altoona:				
1880	19,710	0	0	
1890	30,337	0	0	
1905	42,686	0	0	
1916	57,606	3	23.0	
1925 ³	66,148	8	39.9	Not including 129.3 acres (of which 16.3 acres are inside limits) not owned by city.
Holyoke:				
1880	21,915	1	4.0	
1890	35,637	5	7.0	
1905	49,089	(1)	45.7	
1916	63,968	11	110.0	
1926	60,400	28	228.9	Not including Mount Tom State Reservation.

¹ Not reported.² Figures not obtainable for 1926.³ No record.

TABLE 4.—*Growth of municipally owned parks and park spaces in cities having a population of 30,000 or more, 1880 to 1926—Continued*

City and year	Population	City owned park spaces		Remarks
		Number	Area (acres)	
New Britain:				
1880	11,800	2	76.0	
1890	16,519	5	76.0	
1916	52,601	20	234.6	
1926	69,600	15	329.5	
Springfield (Ill.):				
1880	19,743	0	0	
1890	24,963	0	0	
1905	37,495	0	0	Not including 249 acres (of which 50 acres are inside limits) not owned by city.
1916	59,868	8	454.0	Not including 14 acres in 2 areas owned by other divisions.
1926	64,700	10	885.5	
Racine:				
1880	16,031	4	3.0	
1890	21,014	4	10.0	
1905	31,014	(¹)	5.3	
1916	45,507	8	210.0	Not including 9 acres in 3 playgrounds, ownership not specified.
1926	69,400	14	223.6	
Chester:				
1880	14,997	0	0	
1890	20,226	(¹)	(¹)	
1905	36,664	(¹)	81.8	
1916	40,935	3	100.0	
1926	70,400	3	119.1	
Chattanooga:				
1880	12,892	0	0	
1890	29,100	(¹)	(¹)	
1905	30,574	(¹)	14.0	Not including 23 acres outside and not owned by city.
1916	58,201	8	160.0	
1926	72,200	15	264.3	Not including 1.6 acres in 3 privately owned properties equipped and maintained by city, and 35 acres in Jackson Park which is Federal owned but used by city.
Lansing:				
1880	8,319	(¹)	(¹)	
1890	13,102	2	23.0	
1916	39,503	6	131.0	
1926	73,200	19	467.4	Not including 12 acres in leased golf course.
Covington:				
1880	29,720	0	0	
1890	37,371	0	0	
1905	45,318	(¹)	(¹)	
1916	56,520	6	570.0	
1926	58,500	9	538.5	
Davenport:				
1880	21,831	3	7.5	
1890	26,872	3	35.0	
1905	38,888	(¹)	100.0	Not including 23.5 acres not owned by city.
1916	28,207	9	107.5	
1925 ²	52,469	21	750.9	
Wheeling:				
1880	30,737	0	0	
1890	34,522	0	0	
1905	40,622	(¹)	2.0	
1916	43,237	3	12.0	
1920 ³	56,208	12	130.9	Not including 12 parks, area not reported.
Berkeley:				
1890	5,101	(¹)	(¹)	
1916	56,266	1	13.0	
1926	67,800	19	122.8	
Lincoln:				
1880	13,003	1	10.0	
1890	55,154	1	45.0	
1905	45,516	(¹)	67.0	
1916	45,900	6	125.0	
1926	62,000	12	619.0	Not including 17 acres in 2 areas owned by other divisions.
Haverhill:				
1880	18,472	2	(¹)	
1890	27,412	2	3.0	
1905	37,699	(¹)	383.3	Not including 25 acres not owned by city.
1916	47,774	17	281.2	
1925 ³	49,084	22	285.8	Not including 1 small donated park, area not reported.

¹ Not reported.² Figures not obtainable for 1926.⁴ No record.

TABLE 4.—*Growth of municipally owned parks and park spaces in cities having a population of 30,000 or more, 1880 to 1926*—Continued

City and year	Population	City owned park spaces		Remarks
		Number	Area (acres)	
Lancaster:				
1880	25,769	(4)	(4)	
1890	32,011	0	0	
1905	45,239	(1)	154.0	Not including 17 acres outside and not owned by city.
1916	50,512	3	175.0	
1926	57,100	5	259.0	Not including 40.6 acres in 1 private public park and 3 acres in 1 water bureau property.
Macon:				
1880	12,749	1	720.0	
1890	22,746	(4)	(4)	
1905	32,544	(1)	150.0	
1916	45,415	26	177.0	
1926	59,200	28	316.3	
Augusta (Ga.):				
1880	21,891	1	47.0	
1890	33,300	1	11.0	
1905	41,897	(1)	42.1	Not including 40 acres outside and not owned by city.
1916	49,848	3	50.0	
1926	55,700	5	77.8	
Tampa:				
1880	720	(4)	(4)	
1890	5,532	(4)	(4)	
1916	52,506	7	78.0	
1926	102,000	13	677.0	
Roanoke:				
1880	669	(4)	(4)	
1890	16,159	(4)	(4)	
1916	41,929	4	51.5	
1926	61,900	9	127.7	Not including 1.1 acres in 14 street intersections and 1 acre in parkways.
Niagara Falls:				
1916	36,240	6	3.8	Not including 412 acres in 1 area owned by another division.
1926	58,300	7	326.9	
East Orange:				
1916	41,155	1	9.0	Not including 6 acres in 1 area owned by another division.
1926	61,700	4	26.0	
Atlantic City:				
1880	5,477	0	0	
1890	13,055	0	0	
1905	35,642	(1)	1.3	
1916	55,806	4	23.0	Not including 2 acres in 1 area owned by another division.
1926	53,800	18	400.0	Including 220 acres in 7 undeveloped city lands.
Huntington:				
1880	3,174	(4)	(4)	
1890	10,108	(4)	(4)	
1916	44,600	1	100.0	
1926	65,300	13	170.6	
Topeka:				
1880	15,452	(4)	(4)	
1890	31,007	2	8.0	Not including 17 acres outside and not owned by city.
1905	39,149	(1)	119.3	Not including 20 acres in 1 area owned by another division.
1916	(1)	15	213.0	
1926	56,500	20	295.3	
Malden:				
1880	12,017	0	0	
1890	23,031	3	12.0	
1905	37,162	(1)	66.0	Not including 154.1 acres not owned by city, 73.6 acres of which are inside limits.
1916	50,067	6	45.1	Not including 59.5 acres in 1 area owned by another division.
1926	52,400	11	45.5	Not including 59.5 of total 110 acres in Pine Bank Park, owned jointly by cities of Malden and Melrose, and 23.58 acres in 1 parkway under metropolitan district.
Kalamazoo:				
1880	11,937	1	6.5	
1890	17,853	3	10.0	
1905	(1)	(1)	5.7	
1916	47,744	18	91.6	
1926	54,500	16	313.8	Not including 7 acres in small parks, number not reported.
Winston-Salem:				
1880	4,194	(4)	(4)	
1890	10,729	(4)	(4)	
1916	30,448	3	15.0	
1926	71,800	11	258.0	

¹ Not reported.² Figures not obtainable for 1926.⁴ No record.

TABLE 4.—*Growth of municipally owned parks and park spaces in cities having a population of 30,000 or more, 1880 to 1926*—Continued

City and year	Population	City owned park spaces		Remarks
		Number	Area (acres)	
Jackson:				
1880	16,105	2	2.0	
1890	20,798	(4)	(4)	
1916	34,730	6	560.5	
1926	59,700	2	545.0	
Quincy:				
1880	10,570	(4)	(4)	
1890	16,723	2	137.0	
1916	37,251	4	109.9	
1926	63,000	26	216.2	
				Not including 3 acres in small parks, number not reported.
Bay City:				
1880	20,693	(4)	(4)	
1890	27,839	9	51.0	
1905	(1)	(1)	25.7	
1916	47,718	8	35.0	
1926	49,200	11	36.7	
				Not including 10 acres in boulevards, number of which was unreported.
York:				
1880	13,940	1	16.0	
1890	20,793	1	15.0	
1905	37,348	(1)	111.3	
1916	50,543	6	60.0	
1925 ³	49,074	4	69.0	
McKeesport:				
1880	8,212	(4)	(4)	
1890	20,741	3	7.0	
1905	40,423	(1)	8.5	
1916	46,749	8	9.2	
1926	49,500	8	12.8	
				Not including approximately 80 acres outside and not owned by city.
Charlotte:				
1880	7,094	(4)	(4)	
1890	11,557	0	0	
1916	39,199	1	52.0	
1926	54,600	5	101.5	
				Not including 28.4 acres in 5 private properties, and 125 of total 312 acres owned by water departments.
Newton:				
1880	16,995	(4)	(4)	
1890	24,379	(4)	(4)	
1905	36,179	(1)	181.5	
1916	43,085	96	111.5	
1926	54,700	33	284.0	
				Not including 195.3 acres not owned by city.
				Not including 190.5 acres in 2 areas owned by other divisions.
				Including 9 parks in Newtonville, 5 in West Newton, 4 in Auburndale, 6 in Newton Center, 1 in Waban and 1 in Lower Falls. Not including 187.8 acres in 2 parks, and 114.5 acres in 1 parkway, or a total of 302.3 acres in 3 properties under metropolitan park district.
Elmira:				
1880	20,541	1	1.0	
1890	30,893	4	75.0	
1905	35,717	(1)	100.7	
1916	37,968	4	115.2	
1926	49,000	7	125.2	
Pasadena:				
1890	4,882	(4)	(4)	
1916	(1)	6	139.4	
1926	58,400	16	1,000.1	
Fresno:				
1880	1,112	(4)	(4)	
1890	10,818	1	14.0	
1916	34,280	4	124.5	
1926	60,200	18	178.2	
				Not including 1 area of 15 acres owned by another division.
New Castle (Pa.):				
1880	8,418	(4)	(4)	
1890	11,600	1	1.0	
1905	34,011	(1)	3.0	
1916	40,351	2	44.0	
1926	50,700	8	32.5	
				Not including 127 acres outside, and not owned by city.

¹ Not reported.² Figures not obtainable for 1926.⁴ No record.

TABLE 4.—*Growth of municipally owned parks and park spaces in cities having a population of 30,000 or more, 1880 to 1926*—Continued

City and year	Popula-tion	City owned park spaces		Remarks
		Num-ber	Area (acres)	
Galveston:				
1880.	22,248	(1)	15.0	
1890.	29,084	4	20.0	
1905.	32,613	(1)	16.7	
1916.	41,207	4	10.5	
1926.	49,100	7	22.3	
Shreveport:				
1880.	8,009	(1)	(1)	
1890.	11,979	(1)	(1)	
1916.	34,068	3	202.0	
1925 ³	57,875	23	462.7	
Decatur:				
1880.	9,547	(1)	(1)	
1890.	16,841	0	0	
1916.	38,961	7	183.0	
1926.	55,000	711	731.0	
Woonsocket:				
1880.	16,050	0	0	
1890.	20,830	0	0	
1905.	31,397	(1)	103.0	
1916.	43,355	4	95.0	
1926.	51,000	4	108.0	
Montgomery:				
1880.	16,713	2	(1)	
1890.	21,883	4	76.0	
1905.	38,730	(1)	50.0	Not including 12 acres in 1 area not owned by city.
1916.	42,908	5	59.0	Do.
1926.	47,000	12	120.5	Including 1 acre in 2 street parkings.
Chelsea:				
1880.	21,782	1	4.0	
1890.	27,909	2	5.0	
1905.	36,645	(1)	71.5	
1916.	43,979	6	18.3	
1926.	48,200	9	39.0	Not including 1 triangle area not reported and 21.16 acres in 1 parkway under metropolitan park board.
Pueblo:				
1880.	3,217	(1)	(1)	
1890.	24,558	9	320.0	
1905.	(1)	(1)	243.0	Including 21.8 acres outside and not owned by city.
1916.	52,840	30	282.1	
1926.	43,900	22	308.0	Not including mountain park of 600 acres.
Mount Vernon:				
1880.	4,586	(1)	(1)	
1890.	10,830	(1)	(1)	
1916.	36,355	8	8.0	
1926.	51,900	16	21.7	
Salem:				
1880.	27,563	1	8.5	
1890.	30,801	2	23.0	
1905.	37,292	(1)	110.0	
1916.	47,778	8	378.0	
1926.	42,900	21	398.0	
Pittsfield:				
1880.	13,364	1	0.8	Memorial monument.
1890.	17,281	(1)	(1)	
1916.	37,580	11	231.7	
1926.	48,100	15	241.0	
Perth Amboy:				
1880.	4,808	(1)	(1)	
1890.	9,512	(1)	(1)	
1916.	39,725	1	14.0	
1926.	48,100	7	30.8	
Butte:				
1880.	3,363	(1)	(1)	
1890.	10,723	0	0	
1905.	39,890	0	0	
1916.	43,004	1	78.0	
1926.	43,100	3	3,678.4	Not including 10 acres owned by other divisions.
Lexington:				
1880.	16,656	(1)	(1)	
1890.	21,567	0	0	
1916.	39,703	4	52.0	
1926.	47,500	11	67.7	

¹ Not reported.² Figures not obtainable for 1926.³ No record.⁴ "Various tracts along river" aggregating 210 acres considered as 1 property.

TABLE 4.—*Growth of municipally owned parks and park spaces in cities having a population of 30,000 or more, 1880 to 1926—Continued*

City and year	Popula- tion	City owned park spaces		Remarks
		Num- ber	Area (acres)	
Lima:				
1880	7,567	(¹)	(¹)	
1890	15,981	0	0	
1916	34,644	2	130.0	
1926	47,700	2	115.0	
Fitchburg:				
1880	12,429	1	0.8	
1890	22,037	3	2.0	
1905	32,723	(¹)	218.0	
1916	41,091	12	214.9	
1926	44,200	18	250.6	
Kenosha:				
1880	5,093	(¹)	(¹)	
1890	6,532	(¹)	(¹)	
1916	30,738	5	14.0	
1926	52,700	17	267.6	
Stockton:				
1880	10,282	7	14.5	
1890	14,424	11	23.0	
1916	34,508	11	41.0	
1926	48,500	24	218.3	
Everett:				
1880	4,159	(¹)	(¹)	
1890	11,068	(¹)	(¹)	
1916	38,307	5	22.0	
1926	42,500	17	39.8	Exclusive of 31.16 acres in 1 parkway under metropolitan park board.
Superior:				
1880	1,122	(¹)	(¹)	
1890	11,983	0	0	
1905	35,459	(¹)	37.8	
1916	45,050	17	224.5	
1920 ²	39,671	20	242.1	
San Jose:				
1880	12,567	(¹)	(¹)	
1890	18,060	2	12.0	
1916	37,918	10	650.5	
1926	44,200	9	659.4	
Springfield (Mo.):				
1880	6,522	(¹)	(¹)	
1890	21,850	0	0	
1916	39,927	5	75.0	
1926	42,600	12	254.4	
Dubuque:				
1880	22,254	2	(¹)	Unreported area in square laid out by Government.
1890	30,313	4	6.0	
1905	40,812	(¹)	8.7	
1916	39,687	8	162.2	
1926	41,600	10	169.0	Not including 122.2 acres, of which 2.2 acres are inside limits, not owned by city.
Jamestown (N. Y.):				
1880	9,357	(¹)	(¹)	
1890	16,038	0	0	
1916	35,871	4	92.9	
1926	44,300	11	111.4	
Waco:				
1880	7,295	(¹)	(¹)	
1890	14,445	0	0	
1916	32,913	9	224.0	
1926	44,800	13	571.8	
Madison:				
1880	10,324	0	0	
1890	13,426	1	3.0	
1916	30,084	15	268.0	
1926	47,600	22	340.0	
Brookline:				
1880	8,057	(¹)	(¹)	
1890	12,103	0	0	
1916	31,934	7	215.6	
1926	43,900	39	272.5	Not including 79.2 acres in 1 parkway under metropolitan park board.

¹ Not reported.² Figures not obtainable for 1926.⁴ No record.

TABLE 4.—*Growth of municipally owned parks and park spaces in cities having a population of 30,000 or more, 1880 to 1926—Continued*

City and year	Population	City owned park spaces		Remarks
		Number	Area (acres)	
Columbia:				
1880	10,036	1	25.0	
1890	15,353	1	12.0	
1905	56,147	(¹)	(¹)	
1916	30,058	4	73.0	
1926	41,800	6	102.1	
Taunton:				
1880	21,213	3	3.0	
1890	25,448	0	0	
1905	30,981	(¹)	7.6	Not including 3 acres outside and not owned by city.
1916	35,930	4	8.0	
1926	39,800	10	38.0	
Aurora:				
1880	11,873	0	0	
1890	19,688	2	5.0	
1916	33,613	3	75.0	
1926	40,900	4	180.0	
Waterloo:				
1880	5,630	(¹)	(¹)	
1890	6,674	(¹)	(¹)	
1916	34,488	9	192.0	
1926	36,900	12	376.7	
New Rochelle:				
1880	5,276	(¹)	(¹)	
1890	9,057	(¹)	(¹)	
1916	36,326	4	45.0	Not including 4 acres in 46 scattered parks.
1926	45,800	9	87.5	
Williamsport:				
1880	18,934	1	1.0	
1890	27,132	2	44.0	
1916	33,495	2	36.5	
1926	43,100	(¹)	(¹)	
Auburn (N. Y.):				
1880	21,924	1	.9	
1890	25,858	2	27.0	
1905	32,091	(¹)	1.8	
1916	31,219	3	17.9	
1925 ³	35,677	5	34.5	
Battle Creek:				
1880	7,063	(¹)	(¹)	
1890	13,197	2	3.0	Not including 3 acres in small triangles and squares.
1926	43,500	12	220.8	
Council Bluffs:				
1880	18,063	4	800.0	
1890	21,474	5	616.0	
1905	25,346	(¹)	(¹)	
1916	(¹)	11	793.0	
1926	40,900	14	935.0	Not including 37.6 acres in boulevards.
Quincy (Ill.):				
1880	27,268	5	30.0	
1890	31,494	4	20.0	
1905	38,156	(¹)	184.0	
1916	36,775	13	290.5	
1926	39,131	17	333.9	
Rock Island:				
1880	11,659	0	0	
1890	13,634	2	5.0	Not including 1.75 acres in boulevards.
1925 ³	40,073	7	77.0	
Austin:				
1880	11,013	4	29.8	
1890	14,575	5	30.0	
1916	34,016	16	41.0	
1926	38,200	8	122.5	
Easton:				
1880	11,924	(¹)	24.0	
1890	14,481	0	0	
1916	30,206	6	99.4	
1926	37,400	10	103.7	
Danville:				
1880	7,733	(¹)	(¹)	
1890	11,491	1	0	
1916	31,790	5	111.0	
1926	37,600	6	109.0	

¹ Not reported.² Figures not obtainable for 1926.⁴ No record.

TABLE 4.—*Growth of municipally owned parks and park spaces in cities having a population of 30,000 or more, 1880 to 1926—Continued*

City and year	Popula- tion	City owned park spaces		Remarks
		Num- ber	Area (acres)	
Oshkosh:				
1880	15,748	0	0	
1890	22,836	2	85.0	
1905	30,116	(¹)	96.0	
1916	35,460	4	101.9	
1926	33,200	6	179.1	
Ogden:				
1880	6,069	(⁴)	(⁴)	
1890	14,899	4	40.0	
1916	30,466	5	41.0	
1926	37,600	8	89.1	
Norristown:				
1880	13,063	1	.1	
1890	19,791	0	0	
1916	30,833	1	34.5	
1926	35,300	2	53.8	
Watertown:				
1880	10,697	1	10.0	
1890	14,725	3	15.0	
1926	33,100	9	196.4	
Sheboygan:				
1880	7,314	(⁴)	(⁴)	
1890	16,359	2	5.0	
1926	34,000	19	178.7	Not including 14.5 acres in 2 leased areas maintained by city, and 7 acres in school property under park board.
Waltham:				
1880	11,712	1	8.0	
1890	18,707	1	8.0	
1916	31,166	3	145.0	Not including 81.4 acres in 2 areas owned by other divisions.
1926	35,700	10	307.2	Not including 81.45 acres in 2 parks under Metropolitan Park Board.
La Crosse:				
1880	14,505	2	2.1	
1890	25,090	3	70.0	Not including 225 acres owned by other divisions.
1905	29,041	(¹)	202.5	
1916	31,522	10	926.4	Not including 2 acres in 1 area owned by another division.
1925 ³	30,421	17	518.7	
Newburgh:				
1880	18,049	1	3.0	Historical park owned by State, city paying half of cost of upkeep.
1890	23,087	2	16.0	
1926	30,400	14	68.0	
Muskogee:				
1890	(¹)	0	0	
1916	42,740	37	348.6	
1926	32,500	28	234.8	
Newport:				
1880	15,693	4	(¹)	
1890	19,457	4	15.0	
1925 ³	27,757	13	47.2	Not including 3.5 acres in 2 leased properties and 30.3 acres in private memorial park.
Colorado Springs:				
1880	4,573	(⁴)	(⁴)	
1890	12,928	4	650.0	
1916	32,344	13	2,571.5	Not including 1 area of 4 acres owned by another division.
1920 ³	30,105	13	2,788.1	Not including 33.6 acres in boulevards.
Lynchburg:				
1880	15,959	1	10.0	
1890	19,709	2	34.0	
1916	32,431	3	80.0	
1926	30,500	8	102.8	

¹ Not reported.² Figures not obtainable for 1926.⁴ No record.

COUNTY PARKS

Until nearly the close of the last century the county courthouse site and the county fairgrounds were almost the only county properties that functioned in any way as parks and their use for this purpose was purely incidental to other primary functions. The courthouse site in county seat municipalities, however, has always served as a kind of "in town" park for the people of the local community and the surrounding country, especially in rural districts. In many communities the county fair ground is being used for athletics, civic celebrations, and other forms of community recreation, and not a few of them have been transformed into genuine community parks.

In 1895 Essex County, N. J., undertook the pioneering effort of establishing a county park system. This idea was not of rural origin, but grew out of the metropolitan park needs of cities and was no doubt inspired in part by the example of the Boston Metropolitan Park District, established a few years earlier.

The plan, while eminently successful in Essex County, was slow in being adopted elsewhere. Eight years later (1903) Hudson County, N. J., adopted the Essex County plan. In 1915 Cook County, Ill., established a system of county forest preserves, and Du Page County, Ill., took similar action. Since 1920 a number of county parks and a few park systems have been established in the Middle Atlantic, Southern, Middle Western, Southwestern, Rocky Mountain, and Pacific Coast States. While the idea has spread to nearly every section of the country, it has not as yet been intensively applied.

In Table 5 are listed 33 counties reported as having one or more county parks. Comparatively few of these counties have what may be strictly called a park system. The total area in the park properties of the 33 counties was 67,464.71 acres, and of this total two counties alone possessed 47,600 acres or over 70 per cent. Reports were received of 12 other counties having one or more properties that are used wholly or in part for park purposes, but the data were too insufficient to include in the list.

Considering the fact that there are approximately 3,050 counties in the United States, the number of counties reported as having park properties appears very small. The counties as political units are admirably adapted to park planning under certain conditions, but in fact they are undeveloped fields of tremendous importance in the general outdoor recreation movement, providing a fundamental link, as it were, between park provisions made by municipalities on the one hand and by States and the National Government on the other. Through the great systems of the New Jersey counties, Westchester County, N. Y., and the Cook County Forest Preserves, in Illinois, they have proven their usefulness as units for handling metropolitan park problems. But their greatest field of usefulness is perhaps yet to be developed—that of providing recreation opportunities for the rural districts and, in cooperation with the thousands of small municipalities throughout the country, for the people of these small centers of population.

TABLE 5.—*Expenditures for, and number, acreage, government, and financing of county parks*

County	Date es-tablished	Number of—		How governed	Expenditures	How financed
		Park proper-ties	Acres in 1925			
Bergen, N. J.	(1)	-----	(2)	Board of park commissioners of 5 members.	-----	Will be financed in accordance with provisions of special State law.
Berkeley, W. Va.	(2)	1	50	County supervisors and agricultural agent.	-----	
Camden, N. J.	1925	(3)	-----	Board of park commissioners of 5 members.	-----	Will be financed in accordance with provisions of State law relating to county parks. See Essex and Hudson Counties.
Clark, Wash.	(2)	1	26.5	Board of county commissioners of 3 members elected for term of 2 and 4 years.	Land (valued at \$15,000) cost \$6,000. Maintenance includes \$1,200 to superintendent and salary of assistant (amount not reported). 1926 budget, \$4,000.	Appropriations by county commissioners.
Clatsop, Oreg.	(2)	1	20	-----	-----	
Converse, Wyo.	1896	2	2,020	Board of county commissioners.	-----	Ayers Park was a gift, and improvements have been made by means of donations of citizens of town of Douglas which is situated 16 miles from park. Recently, county has made appropriations for salary of caretaker and general maintenance. Big Box Elder Park—2,000 acres—was deeded to the county by the United States Government unimproved.
Cook, Ill.	1915	(2)	31,600	Board of commissioners of forest-preserve district of 15 members.	Expenditures for land and improvements thereon to Dec. 31, 1924, \$13,669,948.18.	Tax levies; bond issues; fees from revenue-bearing activities; donations, bequests, etc.
Du Page, Ill.	1915	13	623.2	Board of commissioners of the forest-preserve district of 16 members elected for a term of 3 years.	(2)-----	Tax levy yielding about \$40,000 per year (1925); bond issues.
Erie, N. Y.	1924	3	639	County park commission of 6 members appointed by the county board of supervisors.	(2)-----	(2).
Essex, N. J.	1895	22	3,647.7	County park commission of 5 members, 1 being appointed each year by the justice of the supreme court presiding in county courts.	Expenditures for 1925: Land----- \$150,935.81 Improvements----- 175,468.42 Expenses incidental to land----- 11,386.67 Special construction----- 69,121.74 Maintenance----- 626,757.24 Total----- 1,033,669.88	Special tax of not less than one-half mill nor more than three-fourths mill on each dollar of county ratables; bond issues not to exceed 1 per cent of county ratables; fees for revenue-bearing activities; miscellaneous, rentals, sales, etc.; gifts, bequests, legacies, etc.

¹ Authorized in 1926.² Not reported.³ Plans prepared only.

TABLE 5.—*Expenditures for, and number, acreage, government, and financing of county parks*—Continued

County	Date es-tablished	Number of—		How governed	Expenditures	How financed
		Park proper-ties	Acres in 1925			
Grays Harbor, Wash.	(2) 1926-27	(2) 2	325 250	(2) County commissioners appointed two sponsors.	(2) \$9,000 to \$10,000	(2) 23 acres purchased; 19 acres in historic site, donated; 200 acres in city of Greensboro, and 17 acres additional to be purchased (1927). County to be called upon to spend \$9,000 to \$10,000 (or more) in making parks possible.
Guilford, N. C.						Appropriation by county commissioners.
Harris, Tex.	(2)	1	15	Under jurisdiction of county commissioners of patent No. 1.	Original cost at \$120 per acre, \$1,800; maintenance (from general fund, 1925), \$752.42.	
Henry, Ind.	(2)	1	110	Board of commissioners of 5 members, 3 of whom are appointed by county commissioners and 2 by county judge for a term of 4 years.	Expenditures for 1925 approximately \$15,000.	
Hudson, N. J.	1903	7	587.1	County park commission of 4 members, appointed by judge of the court of common pleas of the county for 4 years, 1 being appointed each year.	To Dec. 31, 1924 the total expenditures of the commission were as follows: Acquisition of land \$2,714,269.01 Improvements 2,670,736.91 Total 5,385,005.92	Funds for maintenance and improvements provided through a special tax levy of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents on each \$100 of assessed property in county; 70 acres originally county farm; 40 acres purchased by Kiwanis Club of New Castle. Special tax of not less than one-half mill nor more than three-fourths mill; bonds in an amount of not to exceed 1 per cent of county ratables; bonds may not run for a longer period than 50 years nor bear interest exceeding 4 per cent; rentals, fees for use of facilities, etc.; donations, bequests, etc.
Humboldt, Calif.	(2)	4	244.5			Appropriations by county board of supervisors.
Jackson, Mich.	1925	6	42.8	Parks are under jurisdiction of county road commission of 5 members.	Expenditures for parks, fiscal year ending Sept. 8, 1926, \$17,836.00.	Do.
Jackson, Mo.	1926	2	52.5	Board of park commissioners of 5 members appointed by county court for term of 2 years.	Land \$7,800 Permanent improvements 900 Operation and maintenance 300 Total 9,000 1926 budget 10,000	County appropriations.
Kern, Calif.	(2)	4	496	Board of supervisors of 5 members elected for 4 years (no administrative officers).	Land 25,000 Improvements 2,500 Total 27,500 1926 budget 15,000	Do.

Los Angeles, Calif.	(2)	(2)	(6)	County board of supervisors.	Total appropriations for improvement, maintenance, and operation of county parks including stadium in Exposition Park, Los Angeles, 1925-26, \$313,018.	Appropriations by county board of supervisors.
Marathon, Wis.	(2)	4	164	Park commission of 7 members appointed by county supervisors for 7 years.	Land cost for 2 parks \$8,326.25 Permanent improvements 23,023.00 Operation and maintenance 3,649.85 Total 34,999.10	County assessments and donations.
Milwaukee, Wis.	1923	10	1,030	County park commission composed of 7 members, 1 being appointed each year by county board of supervisors.	1926 budget 10,000.00 To 1926: Cost of land \$672,552.00 Improvements 144,625.84 Total 817,177.84	Special tax of one-tenth of a mill; bond issues; special assessment for acquisition of parkways within any city or village in Milwaukee County and 1½ miles outside; special appropriations by county board of supervisors; fees charged for certain activities.
Muskegon, Mich.	(2)	5	53.8	County road commissioners have charge of parks. There is also a park committee of county board of supervisors.	Expenditures for county parks 1924, \$1,124.42; estimated expenditure for 1925, \$1,625.00.	Appropriations by county board of supervisors.
Orange, Calif.	1923	1	160	Board of supervisors of 5 members elected for term of 4 years.	Permanent improvements, \$45,000; salary of custodian per year, \$900; 1926 budget, \$20,000.	County tax levy, appropriations, donation of land.
Orange, Fla.	(6)	8	210.8	City park commission cooperates with county board of commissioners.	1927 budget, \$4,000; 1928 budget, probably \$20,000.	Taxation for county parks; donations of land.
Pueblo, Colo.	(2)	2	105	(2)	(2)	(2).
Ramsay, Minn.	(2)	1	90	(2)	\$25,000 appropriated annually for 3 years, including current year.	Appropriations by county commissioners.
Rockingham, N. C.	(2)	1	110	Committee or board of trustees of 3 members, leased site from county, but control is in hands of Rockingham County Playground Association, a county citizen organization.	(2) Membership dues, contributions of interested citizens.	
Santa Clara, Calif.	(2)	2	402	County board of supervisors of 5 members elected for 4 years.	Land, \$27,500 (for purchase of 400-acre park).	No appropriations since purchase of land.
Tarrant, Tex.	1925	1	50	Board of commissioners of 16 members appointed by county court.	(2)	Appropriations by county commissioners.
Union, N. J.	1922	7	3,170	County park commission of 5 members, 1 appointed each year by the justice of the supreme court presiding in the county courts.	Expenditures from Jan. 1, 1922 to June 30, 1925: Land purchase \$742,171.30 Improvements 945,595.99 General expense 53,606.50 Total 1,741,373.79	All expenditures up to June 30, 1925, have been from bond issues; special tax levy not yet authorized but will be voted upon by the people soon; fees from revenue-bearing activities; gifts, legacies, etc.

² Not reported.

⁴ Approximately.

⁵ No data on total acres.

Big Pines Recreation Camp Park comprises 5,680 acres.

⁶ May 5, 1927.

TABLE 5.—*Expenditures for, and number, acreage, government, and financing of county parks*—Continued

County	Date es-tablished	Number of—		How governed	Expenditures	How financed
		Park proper-ties	Acres in 1925			
Wayne, Mich.-----	1920	5	201	Board of county park trustees of 3 members. Personnel of board same as the board of county road commissioners appointed by the county board of supervisors.	Total expenditures for years 1924 and 1925 were \$223,111.26.	Appropriations by the county board of supervisors out of annual tax levies.
Westchester, N. Y.-----	1922	23	15,289	County park commission of 9 members, by board of supervisors of county; term of office 3 years, 3 members being appointed each year.	Since the organization of the park commission in 1922 approximately \$30,000,000 have been voted for acquisition and improvement of land (1926).	Bond issues; tax revy; fees from revenue-bearing activities; donations, bequests, etc.

REQUIREMENTS OF A GOOD PARK SYSTEM

A well-planned park system should show a balanced relationship among the several fundamental types of properties, such as children's playground areas, neighborhood playfield parks, neighborhood parks, and large parks, reservations, and boulevards and parkways. In such a system children's playgrounds would be the most numerous, with neighborhood playfield parks and neighborhood parks next, each latter type being about equal in number. There would be fewer large parks and reservations connected by boulevards or parkways, but they would greatly exceed in acreage the smaller types of park areas. Few park systems in the United States present this balanced relationship, the greater percentage of them being deficient in playground and neighborhood playfield areas.

The park system of Spokane, for example, is admirably laid out from the point of view of accessibility. There is a total of 46 properties, which do not include a burdensome number of small areas of the triangular or oval type. Practically every part of any residential area in the city is within walking distance of a park, and the properties are for the most part of such size as to provide a wide range of recreational opportunities. Much has also been done to preserve park sites on the banks of the beautiful Spokane River which flows through the city.

The accompanying map of Houston, Tex. (fig. 7, p. 78), which shows the park and playground developments planned for that city, illustrates a good distribution of neighborhood park areas and of parkways and boulevards.

PARKS OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS

A number of cities have acquired park properties outside their regular limits. The largest of these is owned by Phoenix, Ariz., and comprises 15,080 acres in one property. Boulder, Colorado Springs, and Denver, Colo.; Butte, Mont.; Dallas, Fort Worth, and Houston, Tex.; and Tulsa, Okla., each have more than 2,000 acres in outlying parks, while Minneapolis, Oklahoma City, and Spokane each have more than 1,000 acres. One hundred and nine cities have such outside parks.

The purchase of park areas outside of the city limits is a wise municipal procedure because of the probability of great need for such areas as the city expands. Such lands are, of course, much cheaper than lands within the city limits. It is businesslike to acquire them before the city expands and raises the market value. There is a place for both easily accessible and more remote areas. Wild tracts are desirable for picnicking, fishing, and camping. Many such areas, particularly those which include hills and mountains, are admirable for hiking and winter sports. Some remote areas are used as camp sites, a development which has proceeded more rapidly in California than in any other State.

The wisdom of acquiring comparatively remote pieces of land, looking toward city growth, is illustrated by Jackson and Washington Parks in Chicago. When these areas were purchased the action of the park board was criticized, on the ground that the lands were too

remote. The city has since grown up close to these areas, and this has proved the wisdom of the park board.

Table 6 gives the cities in the United States which own park areas outside of the city limits. Only those parks controlled by municipal park governing authorities have been included. A number of cities enjoy the advantages of outlying reservations and parks provided by county and State governments, special park districts, and the Federal Government. The metropolitan park districts of Boston, Rhode Island, Cleveland, and the forest preserve district of Cook County, Ill.; the Union, Essex, and Hudson Counties park systems in New Jersey; the Westchester County system in New York; the Los Angeles County system in California; the Palisades and Allegany State parks in New York; and the Federal forest reserve in many States are examples.

TABLE 6.—*Cities owning park areas located outside of city limits*

City and State	Number of park areas	Total acreage	City and State	Number of park areas	Total acreage
Akron, Ohio	1	3.9	Marion, Ind.	1	45
Altoona, Pa.	2	21.5	Memphis, Tenn.		55
Anderson, Ind.	1	92	Miami, Fla.	1	0.2
Asheville, N. C.	2	261	Michigan City, Ind.	1	20
Augusta, Ga.	1	33.3	Minneapolis, Minn.	3	1,071
Baton Rouge, La.	1	155	Mobile, Ala.	3	270
Berkeley, Calif.	3	61.3	Montgomery, Ala.	1	60
Bloomington, Ill.	1	92	Muskegon, Mich.	1	32.2
Boulder, Colo.	11	6,122.3	Newport, Ky.	1	4
Buffalo, N. Y.	1	50	Newport News, Va.	1	40
Burlington, Iowa	1	429	Norwich, Conn.	2	3
Butte, Mont.	1	3,520	Oklahoma City, Okla.	9	1,838
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1	125	Ottumwa, Iowa	2	65
Colorado Springs, Colo.	4	2,400.7	Paducah, Ky.	1	105
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1	1102	Phoenix, Ariz.	1	15,080
Dallas, Tex.	5	3,144	Pittsfield, Mass.	4	188.7
Davenport, Iowa	1	450	Portland, Oreg.	4	856.2
Dayton, Ohio	1	320	Portsmouth, Va.	1	70
Decatur, Ill.	2	348	Pueblo, Colo.	1	600
Denver, Colo.	44	10,207.5	Quincy, Ill.	3	106
Detroit, Mich.	1	314	Quincy, Mass.	1	91.3
Duluth, Minn.	1	330	Racine, Wis.	1	52
Easton, Pa.	1	90.7	Rockford, Ill.	5	281.3
East St. Louis, Ill.	2	30	Sacramento, Calif.	1	828
Elgin, Ill.	1	57	San Antonio, Tex.	1	600
El Paso, Tex.	3	361	San Jose, Calif.	1	627
Evansville, Ind.	2	390	Sheridan, Wyo.	1	5
Everett, Wash.	1	33.8	Seattle, Wash.	2	25.9
Fargo, N. Dak.	1	73	Sheboygan, Wis.	5	103
Fitchburg, Mass.	3	11.4	Shreveport, La.	1	161
Fort Worth, Tex.	1	2,779	South Bend, Ind.	1	8
Fresno, Calif.	1	137.7	Spartanburg, S. C.	1	122
Galesburg, Ill.	1	165	Spokane, Wash.	8	1,014.5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	5	326	Springfield, Ill.	1	385
Green Bay, Wis.	1	30	Springfield, Mo.	4	195
Greenville, S. C.	2	11.5	Stockton, Calif.	2	90
Greenwich, Conn.	1	10	Tacoma, Wash.	1	419.6
Haverhill, Mass.	1	2.7	Toledo, Ohio.	2	124
Houston, Tex.	2	2,048.1	Topeka, Kans.	3	172
Indianapolis, Ind.	1	44	Torrington, Conn.	1	60
Jacksonville, Fla.	12	159.3	Tulsa, Okla.	1	2,200
Johnstown, Pa.	2	91.1	Wichita, Kans.	1	4
Joplin, Mo.	3	294	Wichita Falls, Tex.	1	260
Kalamazoo, Mich.	5	173.3	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2	232.8
Lancaster, Pa.	2	235	Wilmington, Del.	2	206.6
Lansing, Mich.	3	103	Wilmington, N. C.	1	125
Logansport, Ind.	1	93	Worcester, Mass.	1	113
Long Beach, Calif.	1	1.7	Zanesville, Ohio.	1	143
Macon, Ga.	1	125		1	

¹ Not verified; apparently correct.

PARK STRUCTURES AND BUILDINGS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Table 7, on park structures and buildings, shows the wide social, recreational, and educational use to which municipal parks are put. This table, while incomplete, nevertheless shows the trends in the park program. Among the more numerous of the facilities are band stands, clubhouses, field houses, hotbeds, greenhouses, dancing pavilions, refreshments, tourist camps, and picnic places.

A most significant trend in municipal park history in the last 25 years has been the use of parks for active recreation. When Jacob Riis was fighting for a park in Mulberry Bend, New York City, he shattered, among other things, the idea that a park was useful solely as a breathing space. To-day 90 per cent of the park executives favor the active use of parks for recreation as well as for rest and relaxation. Table 8 gives some idea of the recreation facilities in parks, though it is far from complete.

TABLE 7.—*Structures and buildings in park recreation*

Structures and buildings	Cities of 1,000,000 and over		Cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000		Cities of 250,000 to 500,000		Cities of 100,000 to 250,000	
	(3)		(9)		(13)		(43)	
	Cities reporting	Number of facilities	Cities reporting	Number of facilities	Cities reporting	Number of facilities	Cities reporting	Number of facilities
Administration buildings	11	1	21	3	12	14	44	
Art galleries	11	1	4	5	2	2	2	
Band stands	11	4	8	40	12	58	31	575
Bathhouses	12	27	5	17	10	49	27	1193
Boathouses	12	145	3	4	8	18	8	13
Cabins	11	1	3	3	5	6	4	11
Clubhouses	13	1718	2	21	9	1828	18	1953
Casinos			2	4	1	211	1	
Conservatories	12	2	6	10	5	5	7	8
Docks	11	8	1	2	4	22	6	8
Dwelling houses			3	11	11	120	24	101
Field houses	11	29	2	14	8	41	17	45
Gymnasiums	12	33	2	8	4	9	10	2717
Grand stands			5	2814	7	2911	20	33
Greenhouses			3	10	611	61	22	35
Hotbeds	11	(38)	5	14	610	185	3113	649
Moving-picture booths	11	5			1	2	7	29
Museums	1	1	11	11	2	2	610	3910
Outdoor theaters			4	4	4	5	7	8
Pavilions:								
Dancing	11	35	3	7	7	4216	16	4333
Eating	11	464	6	37	7	16	15	33
Refreshment stands			5	50	10	61	27	48144
Shelter houses	11	10	6	64	12	122	29	50180
Shops	11	3	3	4	8	15	20	3128
Storehouses	11	1	4	22	9	75	625	4477
Storage cellars					2	2	5	8
Toilets:								
Buildings	12	5828	7	245	12	59320	32	60366
Number			1	286	68	980	3830	1,068
Tourist camps			3	3	10	6710	13	14
Zoos	12	2	8	8	8	10	24	24
Miscellaneous facilities:								
Benches	3	(38)	67	10,877	910	26,056	3523	42,621
Bridle paths	11	1.0	95	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	
Drives	11	32.5	2	13.0	67169.1	68	37.7	
Footpaths	3	(38)	2	28.0	72372.1	3422	177.1	
Lakes	3	(38)	67	164.0	6957.5	3419	240.9	
Nurseries	3	(38)	65	302.9	691,625.6	20	2,693.4	
Ovens			3	170	611261	4020	92	
Picnic places	11	24	8	330	910293	921	246	
Tables	11	140	64	2,183	993,406	3421	2,037	

¹ Not including data for New York City; Lincoln Park, Chicago; and bureau of recreation, Philadelphia.

² Not including 2 in 1 city, owned by State and Federal Government, respectively.

³ Not including 1 building which is not used and 1 office in caretaker's dwelling.

⁴ Including 1 contemplated but not built at time of report.

⁵ Including 4 portable stands.

⁶ Including 1 which did not report number.

⁷ Including 5 portable stands.

⁸ Including 1 portable stand and 4 temporary wooden platforms.

⁹ Including 2 which did not report number.

¹⁰ Not including 1 locker building.

¹¹ Including 2 temporary and 1 floating bathhouses.

¹² Including 1 pavilion.

¹³ Including Greenwich, Conn.

¹⁴ Not including 11 private boathouses.

¹⁵ Including Girl Scout headquarters.

¹⁶ Including Greenwich, Conn., and including 1 memorial and 1 used by Boy Scouts.

¹⁷ Including 2 golf clubhouses.

¹⁸ Including 1 community building and 1 combination clubhouse and casino.

¹⁹ Including 1 golf clubhouse.

²⁰ Including 2 community clubhouses.

²¹ Including 1 combination clubhouse and casino.

²² Including 1 in auditorium.

²³ Including 1 connected with golf club.

²⁴ Including 1 combination conservatory-greenhouse and 1 termed "propagating garden."

²⁵ Including 2 combination buildings.

²⁶ Including 1 temporary field house.

²⁷ Including 1 unequipped, but not including 2 in old buildings (apparently not used).

²⁸ Including 1 unused grand stand and 4 stadiums.

²⁹ Including 2 stadiums.

³⁰ Including 1 stadium.

³¹ Not including 1 auditorium.

³² Not including 3 not in parks.

³³ Not reported.

³⁴ Including 3 which did not report number.

³⁵ Including 6 which did not report number.

³⁶ Including 5 which did not report number.

³⁷ Including 11 not in parks.

³⁸ Including 16 which did not report number.

³⁹ Including 2 memorial cottages.

areas in cities of 20,000 population and over

Cities of 50,000 to 100,000		Cities of 25,000 to 50,000		Cities of 20,000 to 25,000		Total		Structures and buildings	
(76)		(143)		(74)		(361)			
Cities reporting	Number of facilities	Cities reporting	Number of facilities	Cities reporting	Number of facilities	Cities reporting	Number of facilities		
10	16	14	3 24	1	1	44	99	Administration buildings.	
2	4	2	2			13	16	Art galleries.	
6 41	7 63	6 75	8 123	25	39	9 193	402	Band stands.	
25	42	51	12 77	13 18	18 22	138	327	Bathhouses.	
6 8	8	8	9	13 7	13 7	6 44	64	Boathouses.	
9	20	6	15 13	13 5	16 9	33	63	Cabins.	
23	45	17	20 24	4	4	76	193	Clubhouses.	
2	22	3	23 3			9	12	Casinos.	
7	24	8	4			31	37	Conservatories.	
5	8	9	15	13 1	13 1	27	64	Docks.	
29	25	53	35	78	13 5	107	370	Dwelling houses.	
19	25	29	14	26 22	1	2	62	Field houses.	
4	5	3	5			25	77	Gymnasiums.	
6 29	30	36	39	58	13	31 14	6 113	Grand stands.	
21	36	23	32 24	4	4	6 84	170	Greenhouses.	
25 21	138	36 18	37 72	1	2	38 69	1,060	Hotbeds.	
5	9	3	6			17	51	Moving-picture booths.	
3	5	4	4	1	1	6 32	34	Museums.	
3	3	8	8			26	28	Outdoor theaters.	
13	44	23	23	45 37	8	8	71	Dancing.	
10	44	20	21	47 37	8	8	68	Eating.	
30	49	75	48	85	15	28	135	Refreshment stands.	
40	100	58	136	23	33	169	645	Shelter houses.	
26	52	31	23	58 34	3	3	84	Shops.	
32	55	46	40	58 93	9	11	6 120	Storehouses.	
9	57	22	12	18		28	50	Storage cellars.	
43	345	6 69	61 407	62 23	68	36 188	1,779	Toilets:	
63 47	994	64 81	65 1,495	26	284	66 193	5,107	Buildings.	
6 26	57	27	63 33	68 35	6 15	34 100	103	Number.	
6 23	22	21	24	9	9	6 95	99	Tourist camps.	
69 39	18,273	38 66	17,042	36 19	1,738	70 167	116,607	Zoos.	
<i>Miles</i>									
62 12	29.5	9 8	48.5	1	(38)	64 41	198.8	Bridle paths.	
36 36	160.3	62 42	178.8	62 18	51.2	78 128	1,000.1	Drives	
63 30	153.5	34 41	412.3	6 14	61.8	74 118	1,630.0	Footpaths.	
<i>Acres</i>									
9 26	296.1	35 29	259.9	6 16	131.4	75 110	5,309.3	Lakes.	
35 25	131	6 21	55	6 4	29	41 89	738	Nurseries.	
<i>Number</i>									
84 25	76 247	63 28	183	6 8	61	77 81	1,014	Ovens.	
35 39	290	73 53	208	35 18	36	78 150	1,427	Picnic places.	
63 31	4,131	79 57	1,929	36 21	621	80 144	14,447	Tables.	

⁴⁰ Including 8 which did not report number.⁴¹ Including 22 which did not report number.⁴² Including 1 at casino.⁴³ Including 6, use not specified, 1 of which was in bathhouse.⁴⁴ Including 1 combination dancing and eating pavilion.⁴⁵ Including 6 combination dancing and eating pavilions, 1 on commercial basis, and 1 not used for dancing.⁴⁶ Operated on concession basis.⁴⁷ Including 6 combination dancing and eating pavilions.⁴⁸ Including 3 in eating pavilions and 1 in bathhouse.⁴⁹ Including 2 in clubhouse.⁵⁰ Including 1 used as clinic.⁵¹ Including 2 in same building with storehouses.⁵² Including 3 combination buildings.⁵³ Including 2 combination shop and storehouse buildings (1 not in park) and 1 other not in park.⁵⁴ Including 2 in same buildings with shops.⁵⁵ Including 4 combination buildings.⁵⁶ Including 2 combination shop and storehouse buildings, 1 not in park.⁵⁷ Including 1 privately owned, financed by city.⁵⁸ Connected with field houses.⁵⁹ Including 7 pavilions.⁶⁰ Including 5 in connection with keepers' houses.⁶¹ Including 1 used as tool house.⁶² Including 4 which did not report number.⁶³ Including 7 which did not report number.⁶⁴ Including 10 which did not report number.⁶⁵ Including 7 in tool house.⁶⁶ Including 28 which did not report number.⁶⁷ Not including 1 naval reserve camp.⁶⁸ Including 1 undeveloped.⁶⁹ Including 9 which did not report number.⁷⁰ Including 42 which did not report number.⁷¹ Including 46 miles in Washington, D. C.⁷² Including boulevards.⁷³ Including 17 which did not report number.⁷⁴ Including 18 which did not report number.⁷⁵ Including 14 which did not report number.⁷⁶ Including 7 hot plates.⁷⁷ Including 13 which did not report number.⁷⁸ Including 33 which did not report number.⁷⁹ Including 20 which did not report number.⁸⁰ Including 38 which did not report number.

TABLE 8.—*Recreation*

[Population groups based on 1920 census]

Recreational facility	Cities of 1,000,000 and over		Cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000		Cities of 250,000 to 500,000		Cities of 100,000 to 250,000	
	(3)		(9)		(13)		(43)	
	Number of cities reporting	Number of each recreational facility	Number of cities reporting	Number of each recreational facility	Number of cities reporting	Number of each recreational facility	Number of cities reporting	Number of each recreational facility
Children's playgrounds	3	288	9	388	12	379	40	1,239
Archery courts	3	(1)	1	2	2	3	4	10
Basket-ball courts	3	(1)	6	74+	7	12 87	27	178
Baseball fields, regulation diamonds	5 3	6 107	8	7 312	12	226	5 40	432
Playground ball diamonds	11 3	6 20	3	163	7	296	26	317
Bowling greens	3	(1)	5	9	5	51	9	14
Croquet courts	3	(1)	2	35	5 7	102	10	79
Football fields	1	6 42	7	93	10	88	33	213
Golf courses	2	6 6	9	20	10	31	20	16 32
Hockey fields	11 3	6 3	3	19 13	3	25	14	20 36
Handball courts			3	54	3	39	12	34
Horseshoe courts	11 3	6 26	1	22	8	350	22	369
Jumping pits	11 3	6 26	2	72	4	58	12	96
Polo fields	3	(1)	2	2	3	4	5	5
Quoit fields	5 3	6 22	5	89	3	36	6	33
Roque courts	11 3	6 20	2	12	4	10	4	13
Running tracks	11 3	6 3	4	27	1	2	19	34
Shooting ranges	3	(1)			2	2	5	23 20
Soccer fields	11 3	6 11	6	123	8	24 29	27	143
Tennis courts	5 3	6 803	5 9	556	12	679	38	866
Volley-ball courts	11 3	6 17	3	35	5	137	26	271
Bathing beaches	11 3	6 8	4	11	6	22	14	25 19
Boats	11 3	6 280	8 4	157	8	464	8	240
Canoes	3	(1)	4 3	501	5	337	3	99
Launches	3	(1)			3	7	1	2
Sailboats	3	(1)					1	1
Casting pools	11 3	6 3	4	4	7	7	5	8
Showers	1	6 300	5 3	244	5	30 81	11 24	453
Swimming pools	5 3	6 74	8	30	7	22	27	105
Wading pools	3	(1)	9	(1)	13	(1)	37 42	24
Water slides	3	(1)	2	9	3	11	12	39
Coasting places	3	(1)	3	8	4	19	11	102
Skating rinks	11 3	6 72	6	121	6	52	18	39 62
Ski jumps	3	(1)	1	2	1	5	3	3+
Toboggan slides	1	6 31	2	7	4	36	5	5

¹ Not reported.² Not including 3 cities which did not report number.³ Including 15 indoor.⁴ Including Greenwich, Conn. (Population: Borough, 22,123; town, 5,939.)⁵ Including 1 city which did not report number.⁶ Not including Lincoln Park, Chicago, Ill.⁷ Not including 24 athletic fields in 2 cities.⁸ Including 7 jointly used for regulation and playground ball; not including 1 temporarily used.⁹ Including 15 athletic fields for 3 cities; not including 2 additional leased diamonds.¹⁰ Not including 2 cities which did not report number.¹¹ Including 2 cities which did not report number.¹² Including 1 indoor.¹³ Including 3 baseball fields used.¹⁴ Not including 6 cities which did not report number.¹⁵ Including 1 soccer field used.¹⁶ Including 2 putting greens.¹⁷ Including 1 under construction at time of report.¹⁸ Including 1 used for children and 1 leased by city to private club at time of report.¹⁹ Including 3 ice fields.²⁰ Including 2 ice fields and 7 flooded areas.²¹ Not including 5 cities which did not report number.²² Not including 1 city which did not report number.

facilities in park areas

(Population groups based on 1920 census)

Cities of 50,000 to 100,000		Cities of 25,000 to 50,000		Cities of 20,000 to 25,000		Total		Recreational facility	
(76)	(143)	(74)	(361)	Number of cities reporting	Number of each recreational facility	Number of cities reporting	Number of each recreational facility	Number of cities reporting	Number of each recreational facility
66	1,062	121	1,155	58	308	309	4,819	Children's playgrounds.	
2	3	6	8			2 15	26	Archery courts.	
25	94	39	121	4 9	15	2 113	569+	Basket-ball courts.	
59	8 245	96	9 274	4 32	60	10 248	1,656	Baseball fields, regulation diamonds.	
35	8 218	52	223	8	19	10 132	1,256	Playground ball diamonds.	
4	12 9	4	6			2 27	89	Bowling greens.	
8 16	13 42	5 18	60	1	1	14 51	319	Croquet courts.	
44	15 106	56	124	4 11	26	162	692	Football fields.	
24	17 34	27	18 27	6	17 6	98	156	Golf courses.	
10	20	13	25	4 2	3	10 46	125	Hockey fields.	
9	23	17	46			44	196	Handball courts.	
5 31	277	5 33	178	5 6	42	21 99	1,264	Horseshoe courts.	
17	55	13	43			10 49	350	Jumping pits.	
2	2					2 12	13	Polo fields.	
8	42	4	57			22 28	279	Quoit fields.	
6	24	7	18			10 24	97	Roque courts.	
25	32	22	29	3	3	10 75	130	Running tracks.	
2	2	2	12 2			2 11	26	Shooting ranges.	
25	24 56	26	44	4 6	17	10 99	423	Soccer fields.	
51	555	50	455	4 22	74	10 183	3,988	Tennis courts.	
30	107	40	113	4	6	10 109	686	Volley-ball courts.	
13	13	5 34	26 65	5	27 8	2 76	146	Bathing beaches.	
9	128	5 16	187	28 5	10	14 47	1,466	Boats.	
5 4	25	4	85	29 4	9	14 19	1,056	Canoes.	
1	3	1	1	4 1	1	2 7	14	Launches.	
1	3					2 2	4	Sailboats.	
1	1					10 18	23	Casting pools.	
31 30	350	32 36	319	8	34	33 95	1,781	Showers.	
31	24 58	31	35 37	11	36 12	22 117	338	Swimming pools.	
28	75	44	76	11	16	38 94	191	Wading pools.	
12	31	12	17	1	2	3 42	109	Water slides.	
5 6	13	5 7	15	1	10	21 30	167	Coasting places.	
19	40 50	22	46	5 8	10	2 79	413	Skating rinks.	
4	17					2 9	27+	Ski jumps.	
7	41 32	5	12	1	1	25	124	Toboggan slides.	

²³ Including 2 trap shooting.²⁴ Including 1 football field used for soccer.²⁵ Not including 2 operated by State and 2 leased by city.²⁶ Not including 2 leased out by recreation committee; including 1 under department of welfare.²⁷ Including 1 operated on commercial basis.²⁸ Including 2 cities which did not report number; in 1 city facilities operated on a commercial basis.²⁹ 2 cities did not report number; in 1 city facilities operated on a commercial basis.³⁰ Not including 1 in field house.³¹ Including 4 cities which did not report number.³² Including 5 cities which did not report number.³³ Not including 12 cities which did not report number.³⁴ Including 2 small pools, one of which was reported in poor condition.³⁵ Including 1 indoor pool; 1 small pool; 1 pool under construction at time of report.³⁶ Including 1 pond used as pool.³⁷ Including 31 cities which did not report number.³⁸ Not including 56 cities which did not report number.³⁹ Not including 1 roller rink; including 1 pond in playgrounds.⁴⁰ Including 1 football field used as skating rink.⁴¹ Including 3 under construction at time of report.

PARK ADMINISTRATION

The administrative control of parks varies according to the form of the municipal government of the community. In the earliest form, which is still found in smaller communities, there is direct control by the city council or a committee of the council. In cities where the commission form of government prevails, the parks are usually under a single elective commissioner, often known as "commissioner of parks and public properties." In cities governed under the Federal plan by a mayor and an elective council, the park commissioner is ordinarily appointed by the mayor with the approval of the council, while in those cities in which control is vested in a city manager this official may assume direct charge of parks himself or appoint an executive officer to administer them. An older form of control and one in more general use than any other system except that of committee of council is that of the park board or commission; this body chooses the park superintendent. Members of park boards or commissions are seldom paid and are so selected as to have overlapping terms of office. They are elected, or appointed by the mayor, and usually confirmed by the city council, though in a few cases judges or governors of the State have this appointive power. Boards of five members predominate, but three, four, six, seven, and nine are common. Terms of two, three, four, or five years are most frequent.

The differences between two of the principal forms of administration may be illustrated by citing two cities. In Long Beach, Calif., a city manager city, the department of public parks is under the direct control of the city manager, who appoints the superintendent of parks to serve during his pleasure. All other employees are appointed by the park superintendent, subject to the city manager's approval. In Seattle a board of five commissioners is appointed by the mayor to serve five years, one member being appointed each year. There are no salaries. By ordinance the commissioners are given broad powers of control and development of the parks, parkways, boulevards, drives, squares, playgrounds, and other recreation areas. They recommend to the city council the widening and improvement of streets to be used as parkways and the purchase of new parks; they employ the superintendent and other help, and also have power to expend the park fund created by law.

PARK EXPENDITURES IN 63 CITIES

Park expenditures in general include land purchase, city forestry, improvement, athletic and recreation programs, maintenance and operation, and in some cases the maintenance of special institutions and activities. In New York, for example, \$1,377,103.44 was expended in 1925 for art and scientific purposes, and about three times that amount for general park uses. Similar items are shown for St. Louis and Washington, D. C.

The sources of financial support of parks include direct appropriations from the municipality, bond issues, special taxes, assessments, sale of park products or lands, fees from golf courses, bathing pools, and other facilities, commercial recreation licenses, donations, and bequests.

The following statement shows the park and recreation expenditures in 63 cities of 100,000 population or over for both general park uses and special institutions and activities:

Municipal park and recreation expenditures in 63 cities¹

New York, N. Y. (1925):

General fund accounts—

General park purposes—

General park board	\$181,720.01
Manhattan Park Department	1,454,995.65
Bronx Park Department	905,642.73
Brooklyn Park Department	1,211,929.35
Queens Park Department	384,371.45
Richmond Park Department	98,485.69

Total-----4,237,144.88

Special institutions and activities—

Metropolitan Museum of Art	313,937.53
New York Zoological Society	306,832.58
New York Botanical Garden	185,512.05
American Museum of Natural History	318,812.56
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences	242,599.82
Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences	9,408.90

Total-----1,377,103.44

Total general fund accounts-----5,614,248.32

Special revenue, bond fund accounts—

Manhattan	58,287.99
Brooklyn	84,073.29
Bronx	61,723.78
Queens	2,700.00
Richmond	13,996.78

Total-----220,781.84

Corporate stock fund accounts—

Manhattan	853,397.08
Brooklyn	173,384.26
Bronx	31,510.94

Total-----1,058,292.28

Tax note fund accounts—

Manhattan	305,433.41
Brooklyn	280,576.15
Bronx	293,100.78
Queens	178,730.19
Richmond	61,442.00

Total-----1,119,282.53

Special accounts—All boroughs-----54,751.97

Grand total, 1925 expenditures-----8,067,356.94

¹ No school board expenditures included.

Chicago, Ill. (1925):

Bureau of parks, playgrounds, and bathing beaches (expended from corporate purposes fund of city)----- \$660, 839. 50
 Committee on public recreation and athletics----- 3, 820. 69

Large park districts ²—

South Park district----- 7, 015, 644. 07
 West Park district----- 3, 145, 908. 58
 Lincoln Park district (includes \$2,645,734.29 for current expenses and \$348,987.42 for bond redemption)----- 2, 994, 721. 71

Total-----

13, 156, 274. 36

Small park districts ²—

Ridge Avenue----- 38, 136. 84
 North Shore----- 96, 927. 16
 Calumet----- 8, 009. 91
 Ridge----- 19, 181. 05
 Fernwood----- 10, 359. 25
 Irving----- 166, 053. 99
 Northwest----- 187, 486. 25
 Old Portage----- 124, 433. 29
 Edison----- 3, 030. 25
 West Pullman----- 17, 977. 31
 River Park----- 81, 289. 15
 Ravenswood Manor Gardens----- 9, 735. 80
 Albany----- 28, 145. 17
 Jefferson----- 29, 778. 29
 Norwood----- 5, 211. 96

Total-----

825, 755. 67

Grand total-----

14, 646, 690. 22

Philadelphia, Pa. (1924):

Fairmount Park Commission (includes \$3,253,885.20 for acquisition of property)----- 5, 039, 779. 53
 Bureau of recreation (includes \$746,309.45 for acquisition of property)----- 1, 080, 413. 67
 Bureau of city property----- ⁽³⁾

Total-----

6, 120, 193. 20

Detroit, Mich. (1924-25)-----

2, 273, 716. 26

Expense figures open to doubt as to accuracy because of discrepancies due to omission of detail of laborers' wages. Above figure includes \$374,613.11 for land purchase; parks, recreation, zoo, Belle Island Bridge maintenance; and public entertainments.

Cleveland, Ohio (1925)-----

742, 079. 49

(1924) (Metropolitan park system)----- 415, 204. 16

St. Louis, Mo. (1925):

Division of parks and recreation----- ⁴ 1, 066, 519. 34
 City forestry, separate budget expenditures----- ⁴ 69, 273. 16
 Zoological park, special tax funds----- ⁴ 366, 610. 66
 Tower Grove Park----- ⁵ 44, 425. 81

Total-----

1, 546, 828. 97

² As expenditure figures for the large and small park districts were not reported, the figures used are the gross revenue from taxation. The actual revenue will be less because of uncollectible taxes. In the case of the large park districts there are additional revenues from concessions and from revenue-producing activities conducted by the boards, but these are not included in the above figures.

³ Not reported.⁴ Fiscal year ending Apr. 12, 1925.⁵ Calendar year 1925.

Boston, Mass. (1924)-----	\$2, 286, 620. 83
Includes \$567,259.02 for improvements and \$236,729.67 for land; does not include metropolitan park district expenditures which were not available for 1924.	
Baltimore, Md. (1924):	
Park department (includes \$447,844.49 capital expenditures for improvements)-----	1, 297, 969. 86
Playground Athletic League-----	185, 200. 00
Total-----	1, 483, 169. 86
Pittsburgh, Pa. (1924):	
Bureau of parks-----	485, 677. 84
Bureau of recreation-----	138, 495. 24
Total-----	624, 173. 08
Los Angeles, Calif. (1924-25):	
Park department (includes \$140,066.29 for improvements)-----	⁶ 895, 947. 93
Playground and recreation commission (includes \$13,697.49 for improvements)-----	257, 733. 55
Total-----	1, 153, 681. 48
Buffalo, N. Y. (1924-25):	
Bureau of parks (includes \$90,750 for land purchases and \$489,079.12 for improvements)-----	1, 496, 317. 24
Bureau of recreation (includes \$15,000 for land purchases and \$38,334.79 for improvements)-----	234, 053. 05
Total-----	1, 730, 370. 29
San Francisco, Calif. (1925):	
Park department (includes \$266,837.18 for land purchases and \$760,118.71 for improvements)-----	1, 727, 875. 23
Playground department (includes \$92,568.20 for land purchases and \$13,071.28 for improvements)-----	⁷ 274, 522. 31
Music and celebrations-----	44, 393. 92
Total-----	2, 046, 791. 46
Milwaukee, Wis. (1924):	
Park department-----	1, 015, 251. 53
Department of public works-----	107, 296. 58
Total-----	1, 122, 548. 11
In addition bond issues totaling \$1,300,000 authorized for parks and playgrounds.	
Washington, D. C. (year ending June 30, 1925):	
Department of Public Buildings and Grounds-----	704, 234. 64
National Capital Park Commission-----	247, 827. 84
National Zoological Park-----	147, 647. 64
National Botanic Gardens-----	105, 122. 60
Department of Playgrounds-----	165, 570. 00
Total-----	1, 370, 402. 72
Newark, N. J. (1925)-----	124, 231. 22
Entire amount for operation and maintenance. Does not include Essex County Park Commission costs.	
Cincinnati, Ohio (1924)-----	98, 504. 32
Also expended \$24,446.09 from bond issue previously authorized.	

⁶ Approximate.⁷ Fiscal year ending June 30, 1925.

New Orleans, La. (1924)	\$134,874.44
Minneapolis, Minn. (1925)	1,511,896.13
Includes \$90.24 for land purchases and \$978,928.29 for improvements.	
Kansas City, Mo. (year ending April 20, 1925)	693,229.67
Seattle, Wash. (1924)	391,439.15
Includes \$28,497.96 for land purchases and improvements.	
Indianapolis, Ind. (1925)	842,542.24
Includes \$276,612.29 for land purchases and \$150,928.82 for improvements.	
Rochester, N. Y. (1924):	
Park department (includes \$21,966 for improvements)	368,490.16
Bureau of playgrounds (includes \$3,000 for improvements)	161,440.19
Total	529,930.35
Portland, Oreg. (1925)	5 715,042.45
Includes \$4,801.25 for land purchases and \$343,019.07 for improvements.	
Denver, Colo. (1925)	643,921.00
Includes \$5,000 for land purchases and \$25,000 for improvements.	
Toledo, Ohio (1925 budget allowance)	109,745.00
Providence, R. I. (1925)	268,858.72
Columbus, Ohio	103,040.95
Louisville, Ky. (1925)	322,162.68
Of this amount \$117,162.71 was for land purchase and improvements.	
St. Paul, Minn. (1925)	613,905.00
Includes \$450,000 for land purchase and \$18,000 for improvements.	
Oakland, Calif. (1925)	438,404.99
Includes \$73,162.71 for land purchase and \$13,849.19 for improvements.	
Akron, Ohio (1925 budget allowance)	38,900.00
Atlanta, Ga. (1926)	261,154.72
Omaha, Nebr. (1925)	348,530.25
Includes \$50,000 for land acquisition and \$76,331.31 for improvements.	
Worcester, Mass. (1925)	194,095.81
Includes \$29,745.62 for improvements.	
Birmingham, Ala. (1925)	42,766.89
Includes \$8,557.37 for land acquisition and \$17,311.90 for improvements.	
Syracuse, N. Y. (1925)	299,034.93
Includes \$95,000.51 for land acquisition and \$87,369.84 for improvements.	
Richmond, Va. (1924)	147,470.17
Includes \$35,900 for improvements.	
New Haven, Conn. (1924)	522,399.91
Greater part of this expenditure was for land and improvements.	
San Antonio, Tex. (1925-26 budget allowance for operation and maintenance)	125,703.15
Dallas, Tex. (1924-25)	405,096.40
Includes \$1,537.95 for land acquisition and \$142,719.15 for improvements.	
Dayton, Ohio (1924-25 budget allowances)	94,735.00
Bridgeport, Conn. (1925 budget allowances)	156,675.00
Houston, Tex. (1924)	364,756.91
Includes \$117,442.13 for land acquisition and \$92,808.34 for improvements.	
Hartford, Conn. (1924)	264,963.44

⁵ Approximate.

Scranton, Pa. (1925)-----	\$340, 960. 00
Includes gift to recreation bureau of \$162,000 and bond issue expenditure by same bureau of \$80,000.	
Grand Rapids, Mich. (1924-25)-----	237, 247. 34
Includes \$92,320.40 for improvements.	
Paterson, N. J. (1925)-----	179, 656. 50
Includes \$55,400 for land acquisition and improvements.	
Springfield, Mass. (1924)-----	333, 781. 68
Includes \$41,557.61 for improvements.	
Des Moines, Iowa (1925-26)-----	220, 000. 00
Includes \$55,000 for improvements.	
New Bedford, Mass. (1925)-----	84, 961. 80
Trenton, N. J. (1925)-----	122, 519. 32
Nashville, Tenn. (1924)-----	286, 892. 61
Includes \$159,681.48 for improvements.	
Salt Lake City, Utah (1925)-----	139, 547. 90
Camden, N. J. (1925)-----	115, 825. 60
Includes \$47,793.72 for land acquisition.	
Norfolk, Va. (1925)-----	55, 959. 20
Albany, N. Y. (1925)-----	222, 509. 00
Includes \$30,000 for land acquisition and \$24,009 for improvements.	
Lowell, Mass. (1925)-----	113, 073. 73
Includes \$15,431.86 for land acquisition and \$19,999.96 for improvements.	
Wilmington, Del. (1925)-----	144, 153. 23
Includes \$71,281.94 for improvements.	
Reading, Pa. (1925)-----	81, 181. 00
Fort Worth, Tex. (1924-25)-----	214, 043. 90
Spokane, Wash. (1924)-----	134, 480. 57
Includes \$4,365.14 for land acquisition and \$6,423.50 for improvements.	
Kansas, City, Kans. (1925)-----	153, 091. 72
Includes \$1,850 for land acquisition and \$21,257.85 for improvements.	
Yonkers, N. Y. (1925)-----	117, 939. 00

SALARIES OF PARK SUPERINTENDENTS

The amount of the salary paid the park superintendent was reported by 190 cities. A classification of the salaries according to the size of the cities shows that the average salaries are low even in the larger places. In a few cases a house, rent free, is included as part of the salary. The average cash salary paid in the group of smallest cities—20,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—is only \$1,476 while in cities having a population of 500,000 to 1,000,000 the average salary was \$4,650. In view of the sums invested in the property over which the superintendent has charge and his other heavy responsibilities it is evident that park superintendents generally are not well paid.

Table 9 gives the salaries paid park superintendents in cities ranging in size from 20,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants.

TABLE 9.—Salaries of park superintendents in cities of 20,000 to 1,000,000 population, 1925-26, by population groups

¹ And house in case of 1 superintendent.

1 And house
2 And house.

³ And house in case of 2 superintendents.

- And house in case of 2 superintendent
- Part time in case of 1 superintendent

METHOD OF POLICING PARKS

Although the majority of park executives are dependent upon the municipal police department for police service, independent park police forces are favored by many of them for the following reasons:

(1) There can be better administrative control over men selected and trained by the executive head of the department than over those who have been trained by and are responsible to the regular chief of police.

(2) It is likely that a more adequate force in numbers can be secured, and certainly a more careful selection can be made than if the park police are assigned from the city police department.

(3) Men selected and controlled by the department head can be trained specifically for the duty of policing parks, and the men themselves will not be confused by the control of two different authorities.

(4) There is not likely to be such constant shifting of personnel as there always is when regular city patrolmen are used.

While the problems of inadequate general finances, the absence of a system of benefits and pensioning, and the seasonal character of park activities, create problems for independent police forces that must be solved, park men nevertheless favor separation from the regular police department.

The following is a list of cities which reported that independent police forces were maintained for their parks:

Alton, Ill.	Kansas City, Mo.	Richmond, Ind.
Anderson, Ind.	La Crosse, Wis.	Richmond, Va.
Baltimore, Md.	Lansing, Mich.	St. Louis, Mo.
Canton, Ill.	Milwaukee, Wis.	San Diego, Calif.
Chicago, Ill.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Seattle, Wash.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Muncie, Ind.	Sioux City, Iowa.
Columbus, Ohio.	Nashville, Tenn.	Terre Haute, Ind.
Danville, Ill.	New Bedford, Mass.	Trenton, N. J.
Denver, Colo.	New Britain, Conn.	Tulsa, Okla.
Dubuque, Iowa.	New Orleans, La.	Washington, D. C.
El Paso, Tex.	Newport, Ky.	Watertown, N. Y.
Flint, Mich.	Omaha, Nebr.	Waukegan, Ill.
Great Falls, Mont.	Paterson, N. J.	Wichita, Kans.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Youngstown, Ohio.

PARK RECREATION AREAS

MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

The illustrations and city park plans presented here are, of course, very far from being exhaustive. They have been selected from those available merely as representative of some of the more interesting developments in the field of park planning and park use

PLAN MAP
THE METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT
CLEVELAND, OHIO.



FIG. 1.—Map of metropolitan park district, Cleveland, Ohio

85671-28. (Follow p. 71.)

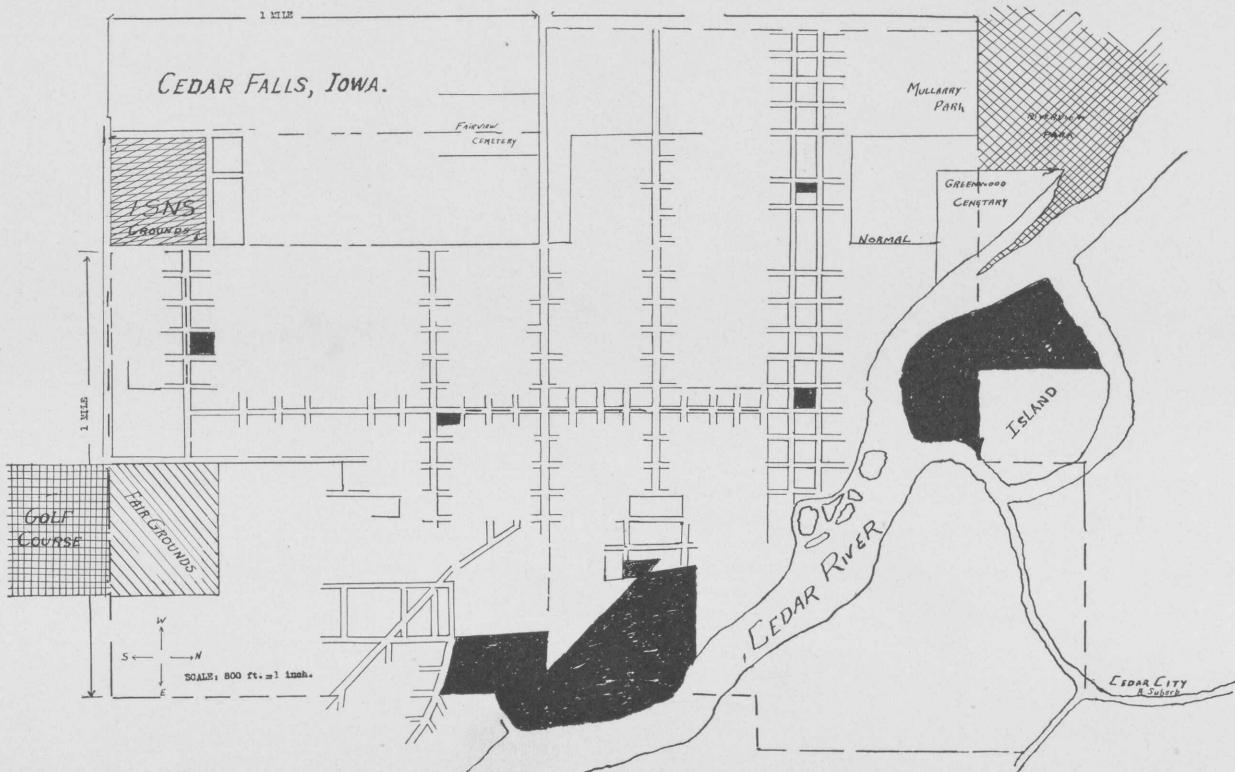


FIG. 2.—Map showing park areas, Cedar Falls, Iowa

EXISTING PARK AREAS MARKED BY NUMBERS

- AVONDALE PARK
- BERKES PARK (JORDAN)
- CALDWELL PARK
- CENTRAL PARK
- EAST PARK
- EAST END PARK
- ELYTON PARK
- ENSLY PARK
- FAIRVIEW PARK
- FOOTBALL FIELD PARK
- GREEN SPRINGS PARK
- HARRISON PARK
- LYNN PARK
- MARSHALL PARK
- MC LENDON PARK

PROPOSED PARK AREAS MARKED BY LETTERS

16. BIRMINGHAM PARK
17. NORTH BIRMINGHAM PARK
18. NORTH HAVEN PARK
19. NORWOOD BOULEVARD
20. RED BARN PARK
21. RED RANTON PARK
22. RHODES PARK
23. RUSHTON PARK
24. SHADY SIDE PARK
25. VILLAGE CREEK PROPERTY
26. VILLAGE CREEK PROPERTY
27. WEST PARK (INGRAM)
28. WOODROW WILSON PARK (CAPITOL)
29. WOODLAWN PARK
30. WOODWARD PARK

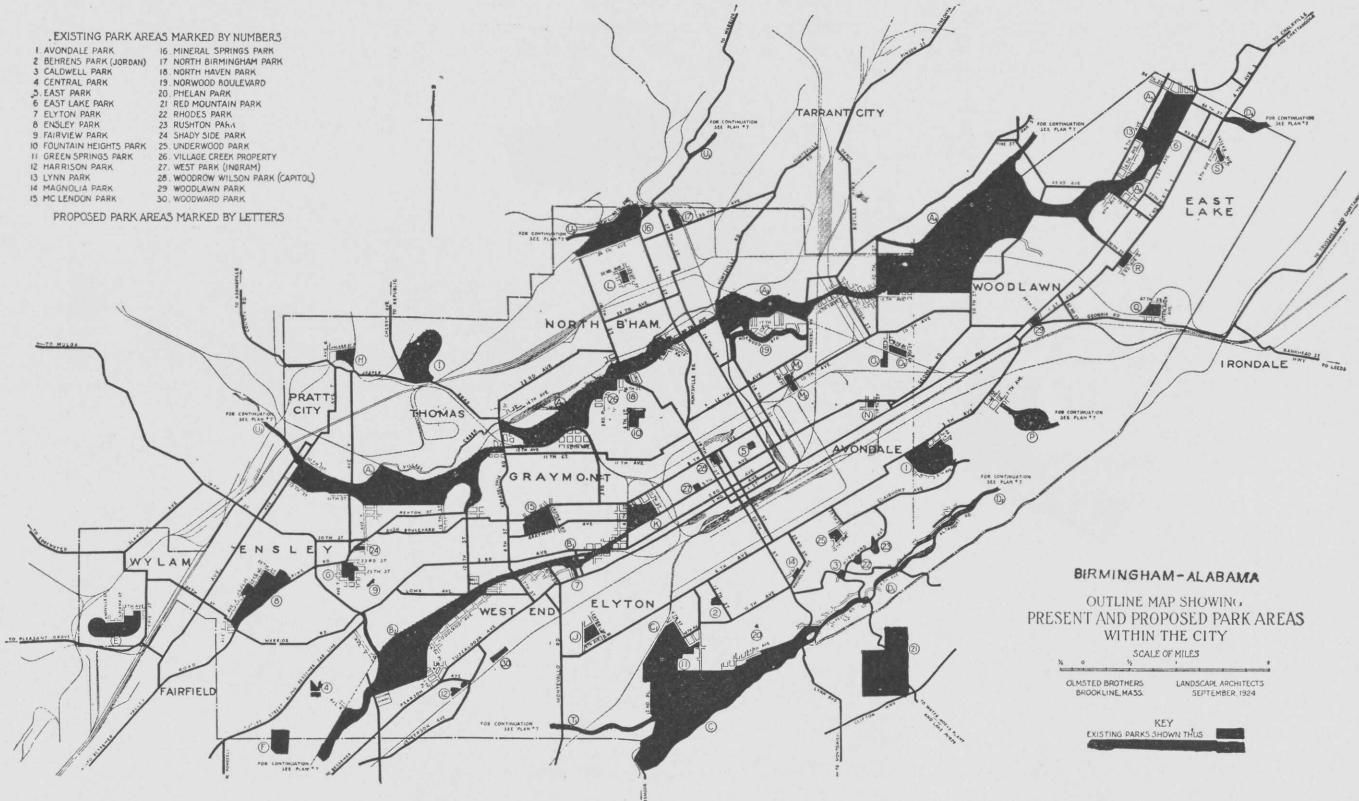


FIG. 3.—Outline map of present and proposed park areas, Birmingham, Ala.

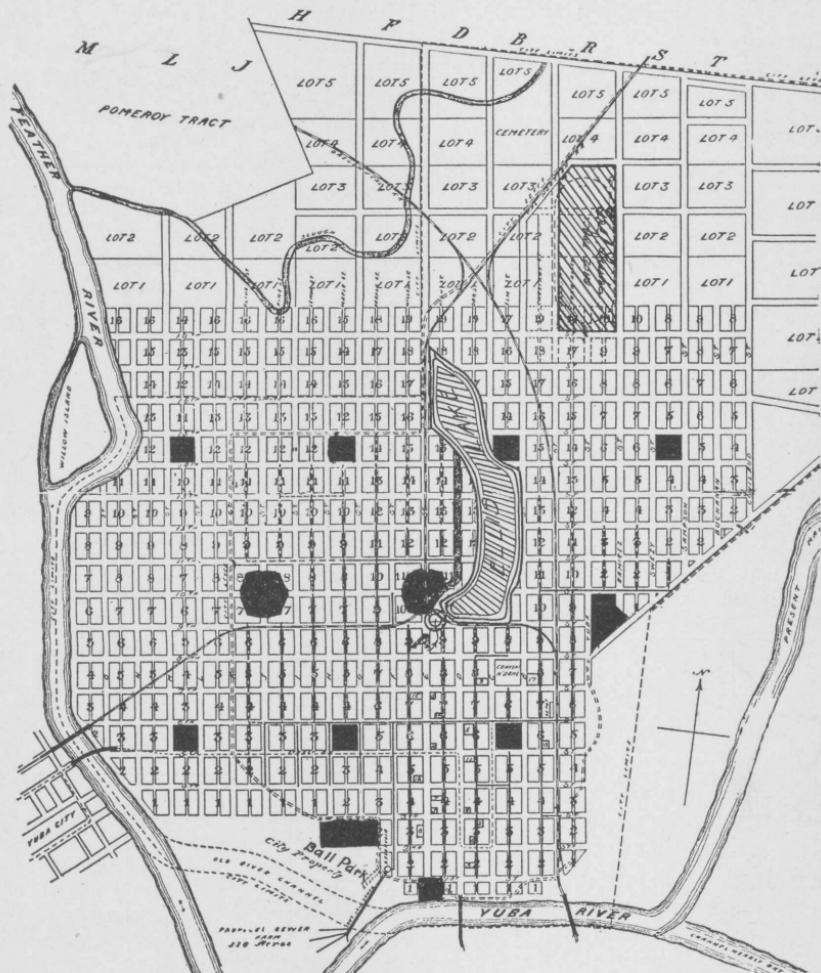


FIG. 4.—Map showing park areas, Marysville, Calif.

MAP OF MINNEAPOLIS PARK SYSTEM - 1926

Showings.

PAVED and UNPAVED
PORTIONS of PARKWAYS
and of CITY STREETS USED
as CONNECTING LINKS. *

Paved Parkways —
Unpaved Parkways - - -
Paved City Street Links ---
Unpaved City Street Link

And LOCATION of GOLF COURSES. ^A EXISTING ^B TO BE CONSTRUCTED

Existing —
To be Constructed - - -

PARK AREA • 4.737.78 Acres

BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS
- MINNEAPOLIS - MINNESOTA -

THEODORE WIRTH, Supt.
A. F. BERTHE

A. L. JEROME
CIVIL ENGINEER

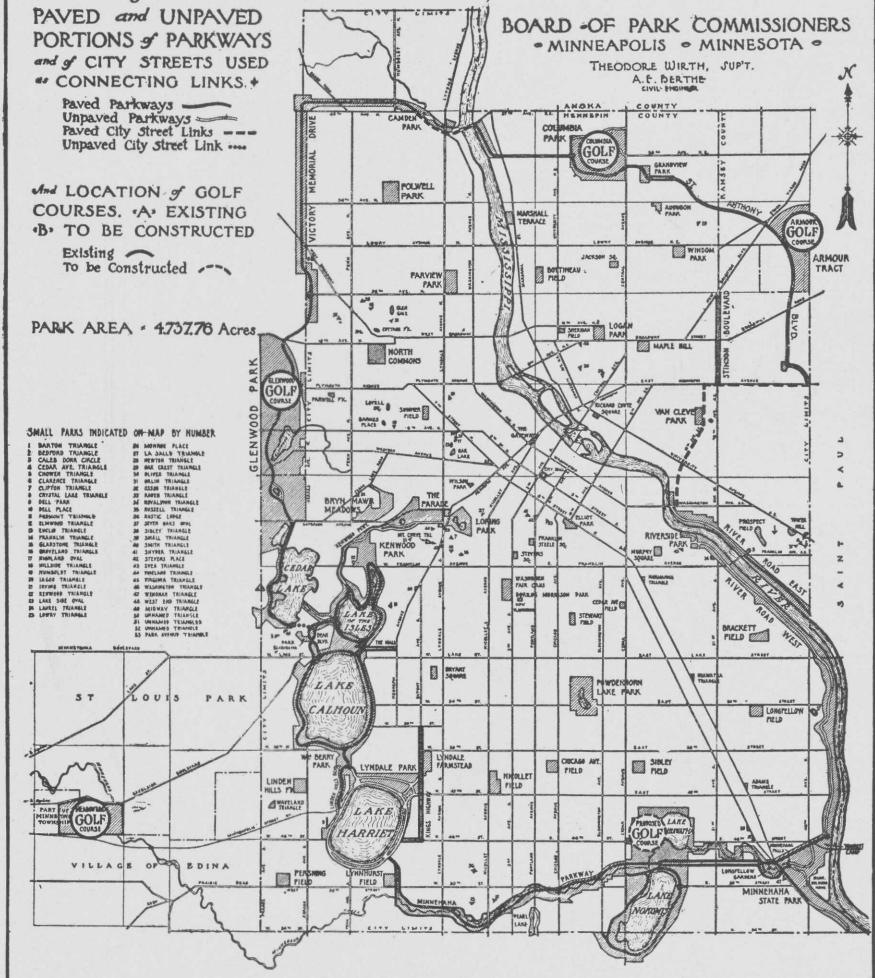


FIG. 5.—Map of Minneapolis Park System.

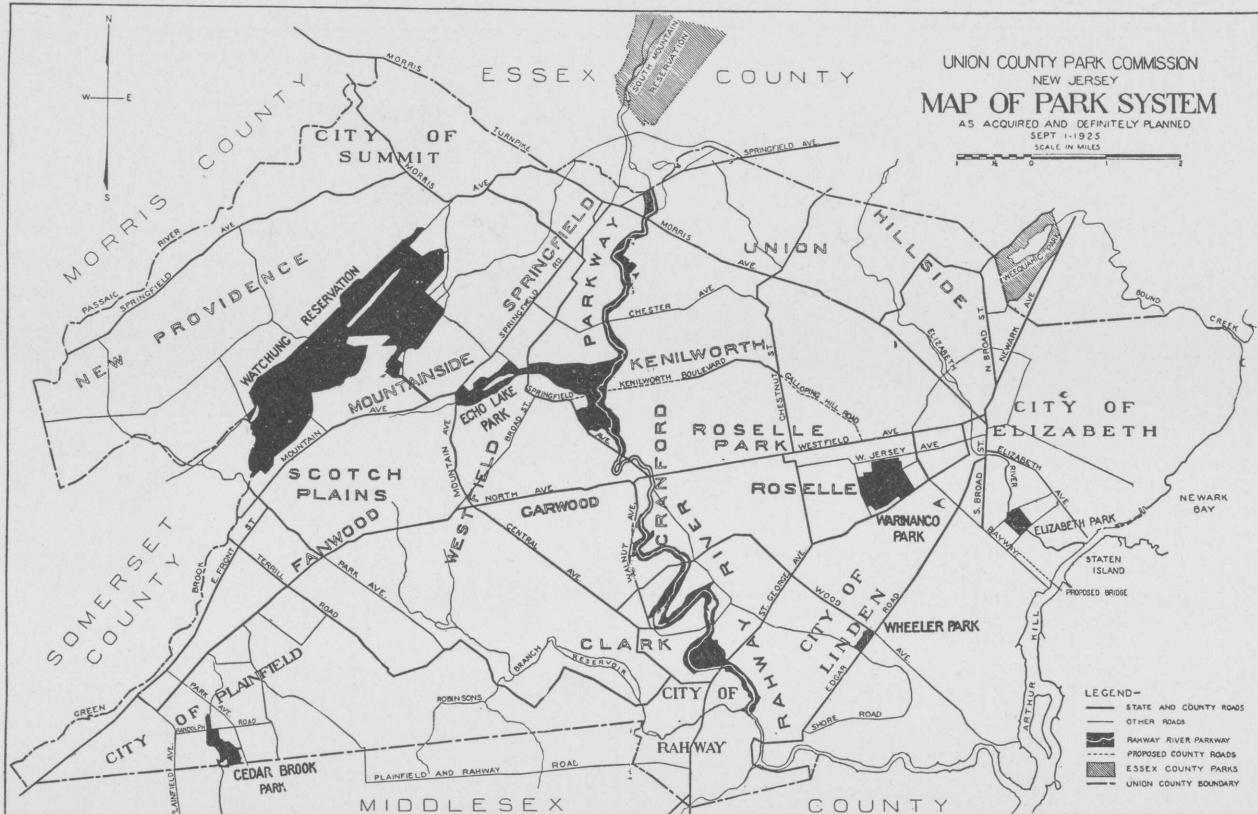


FIG. 6.—Map of park system, Union County, N. J.

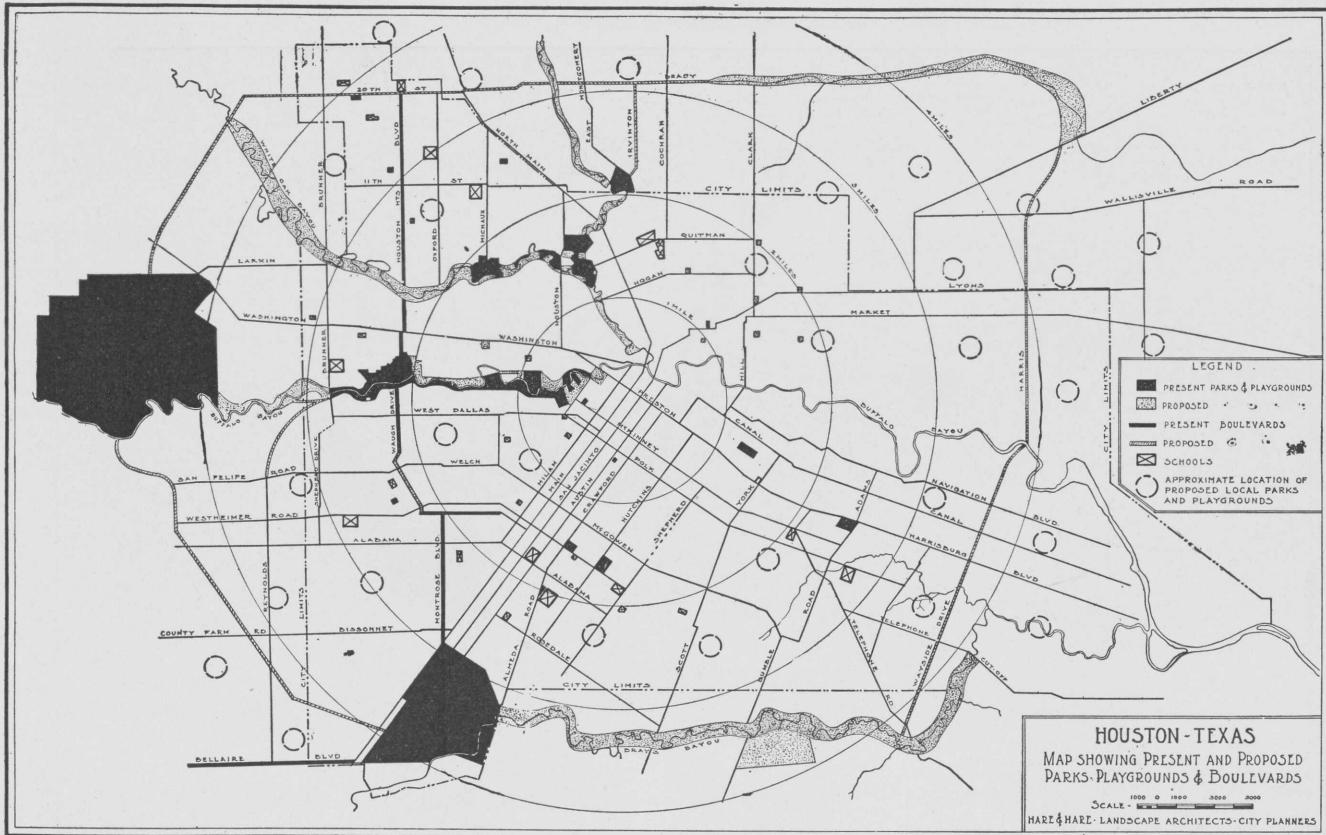


FIG. 7.—Map of present and proposed park areas, Houston, Tex.

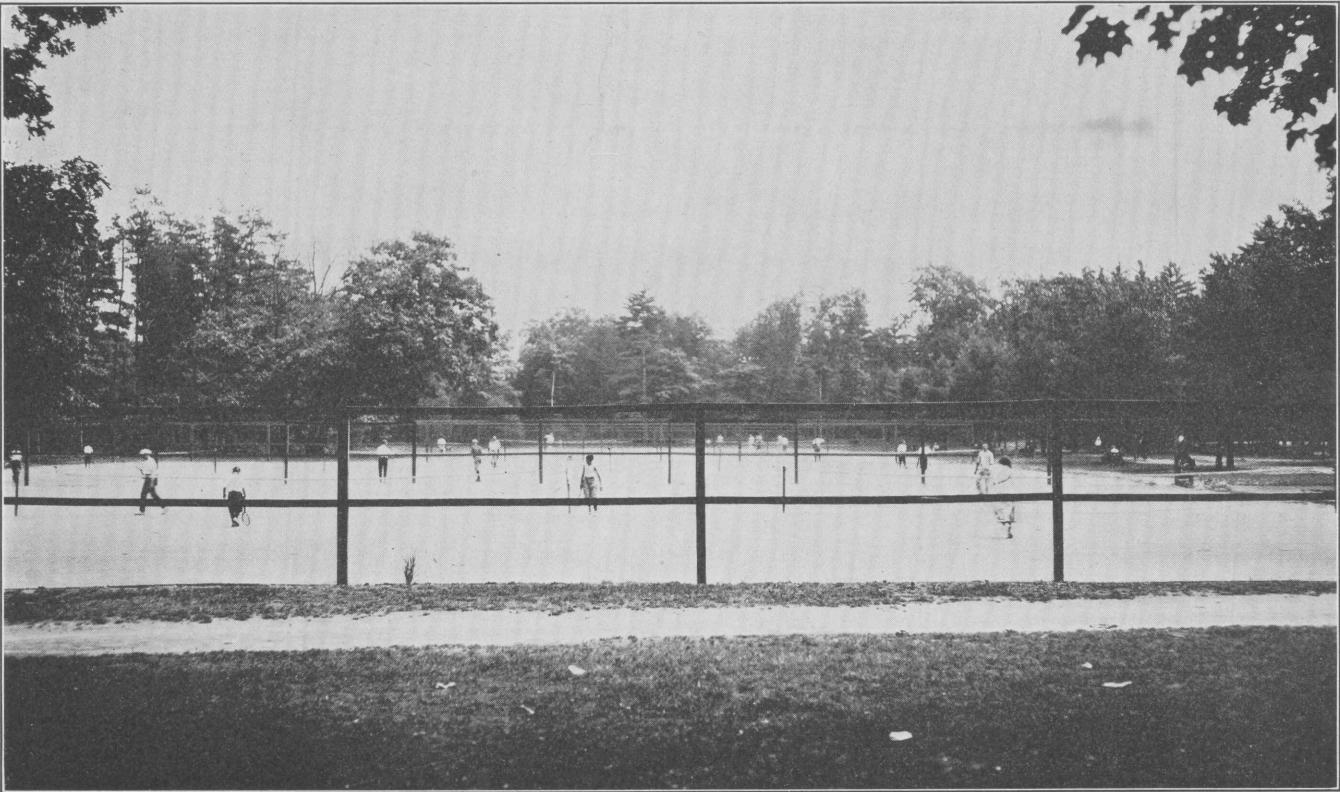


FIG. 8.—FORREST PARK MUNICIPAL TENNIS COURTS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

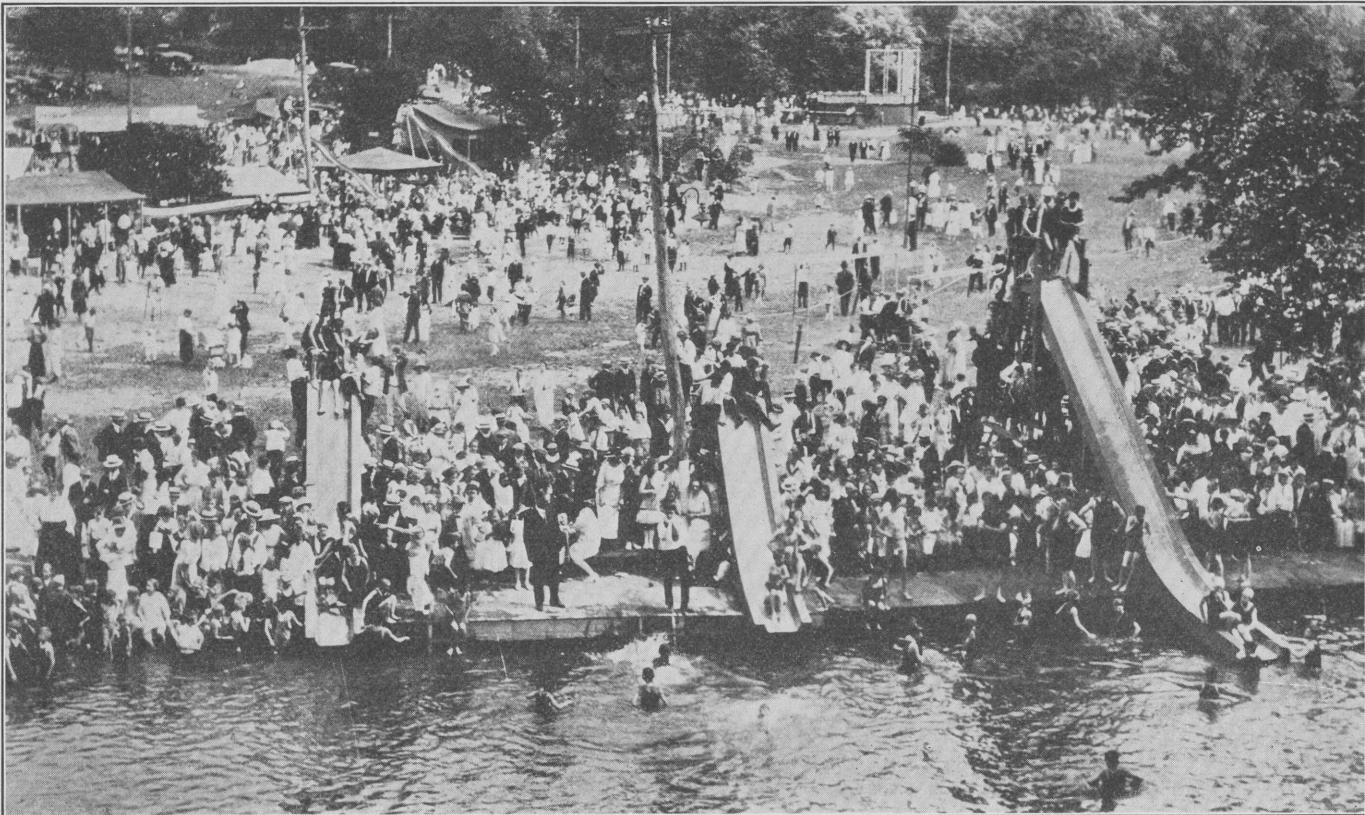


FIG. 9.—MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUND, BETHLEHEM, PA.

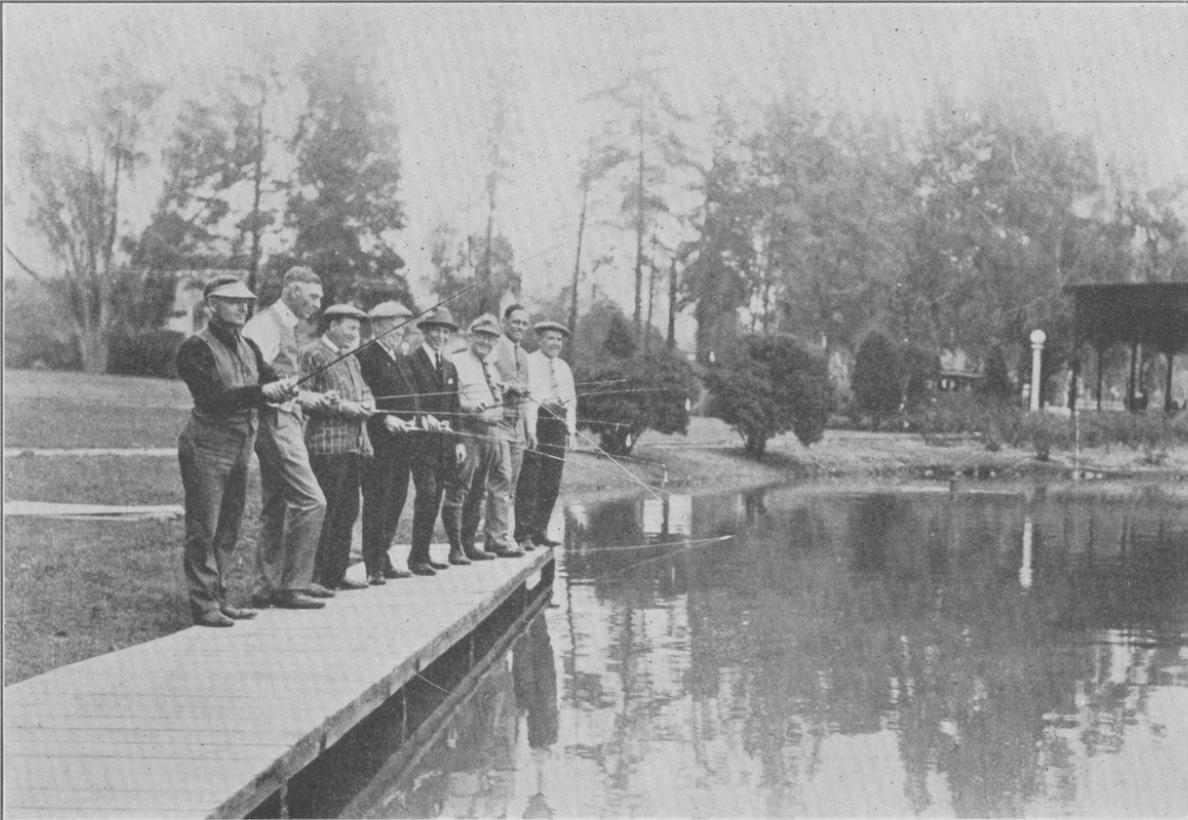


FIG. 10.—ANGLING CONTEST IN CITY PARK, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.



FIG. 11.—SKATING, LANCASTER PARK, ERIE COUNTY, N. Y.



FIG. 12.—HIGH-SCHOOL GIRLS PLAYING HOCKEY ON PUBLIC PLAYGROUND

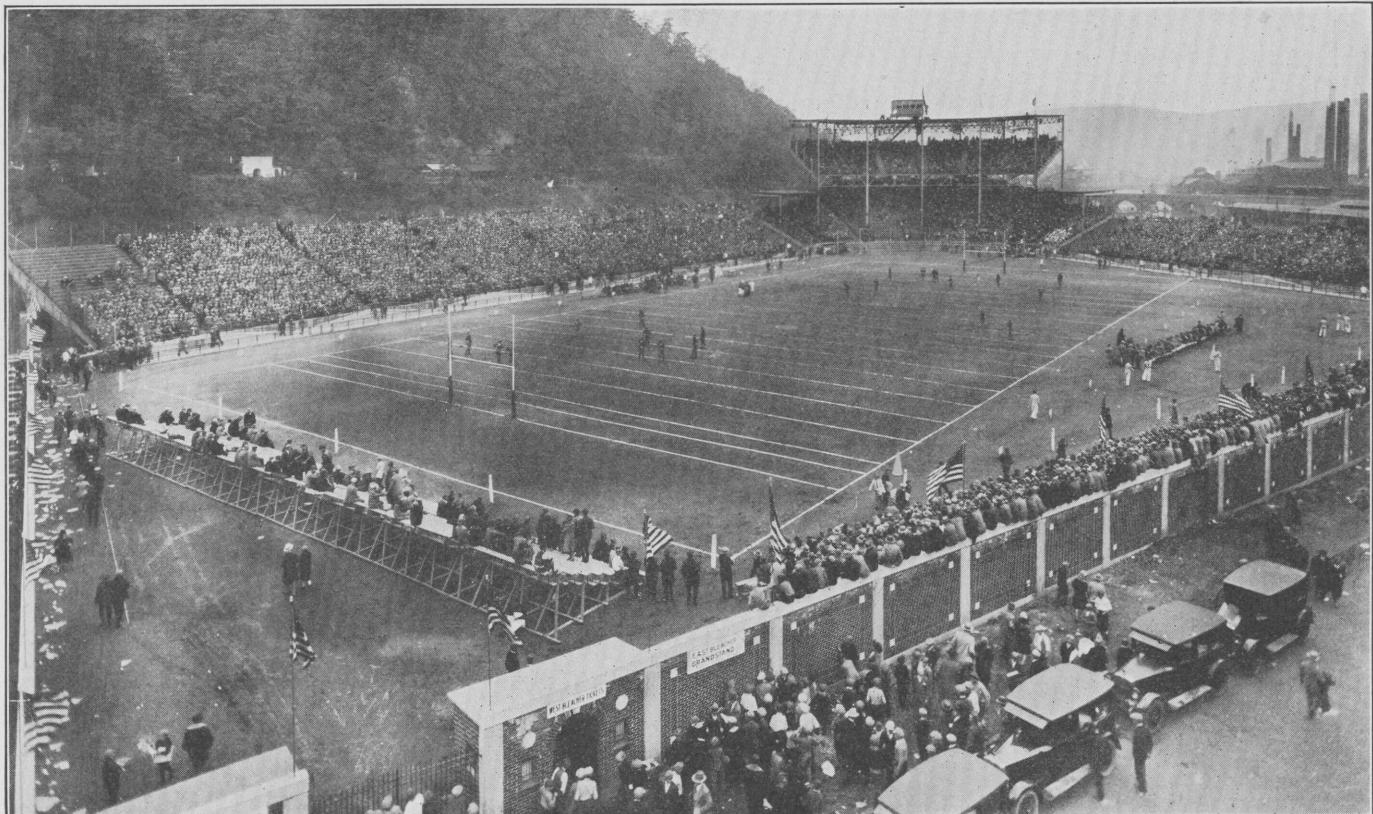


FIG. 13.—FOOTBALL GAME. THE POINT STADIUM AND RECREATION CENTER, JOHNSTOWN, PA.



FIG. 14.—DANCE PAVILION WITH GRANDSTAND, WASHINGTON PARK, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

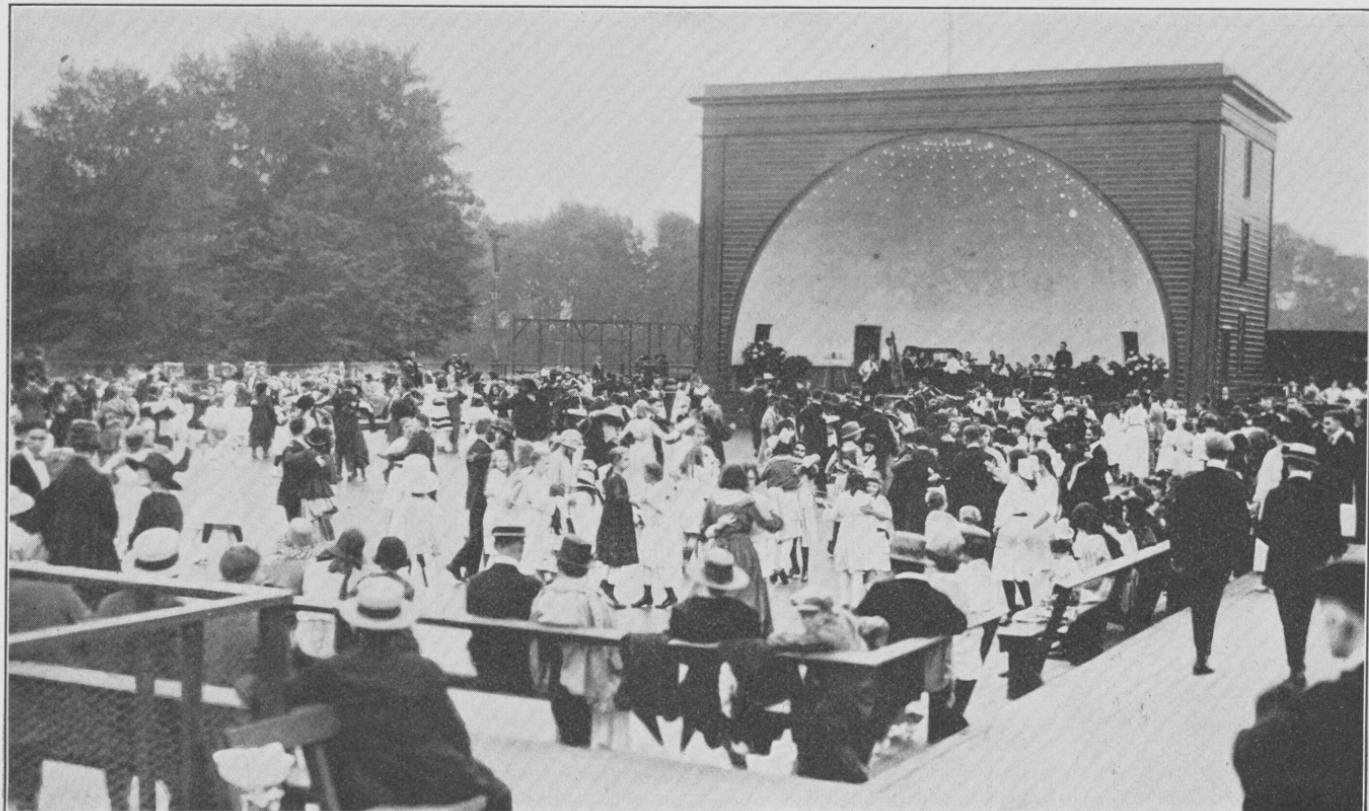


FIG. 15.—OPEN-AIR DANCE, HARTFORD, CONN.



FIG. 16.—CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND, COLT PARK, HARTFORD, CONN.

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FIG. 17.—MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE, HARTFORD, CONN.

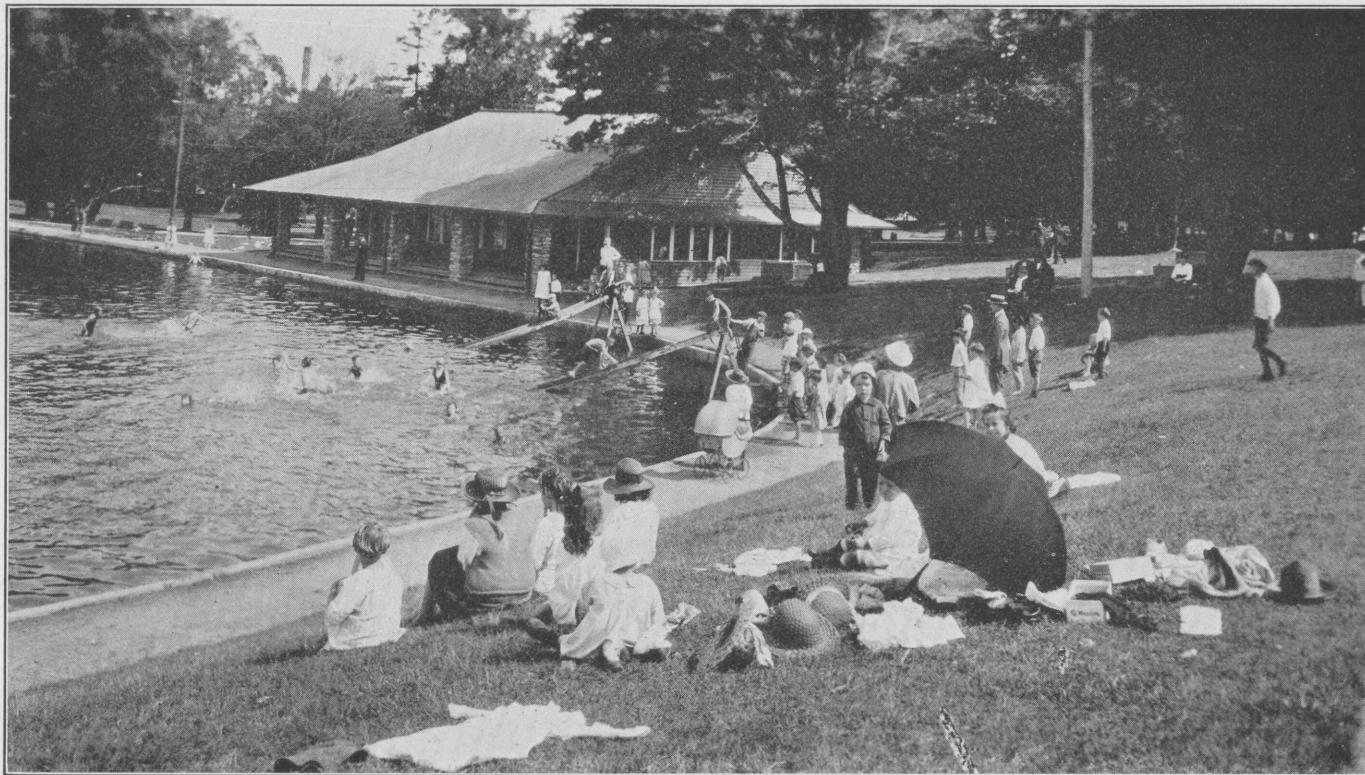


FIG. 18.—SWIMMING POND AND SHELTER HOUSE. POND USED FOR SKATING IN WINTER. BROOKLAWN PARK PLAYGROUND, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

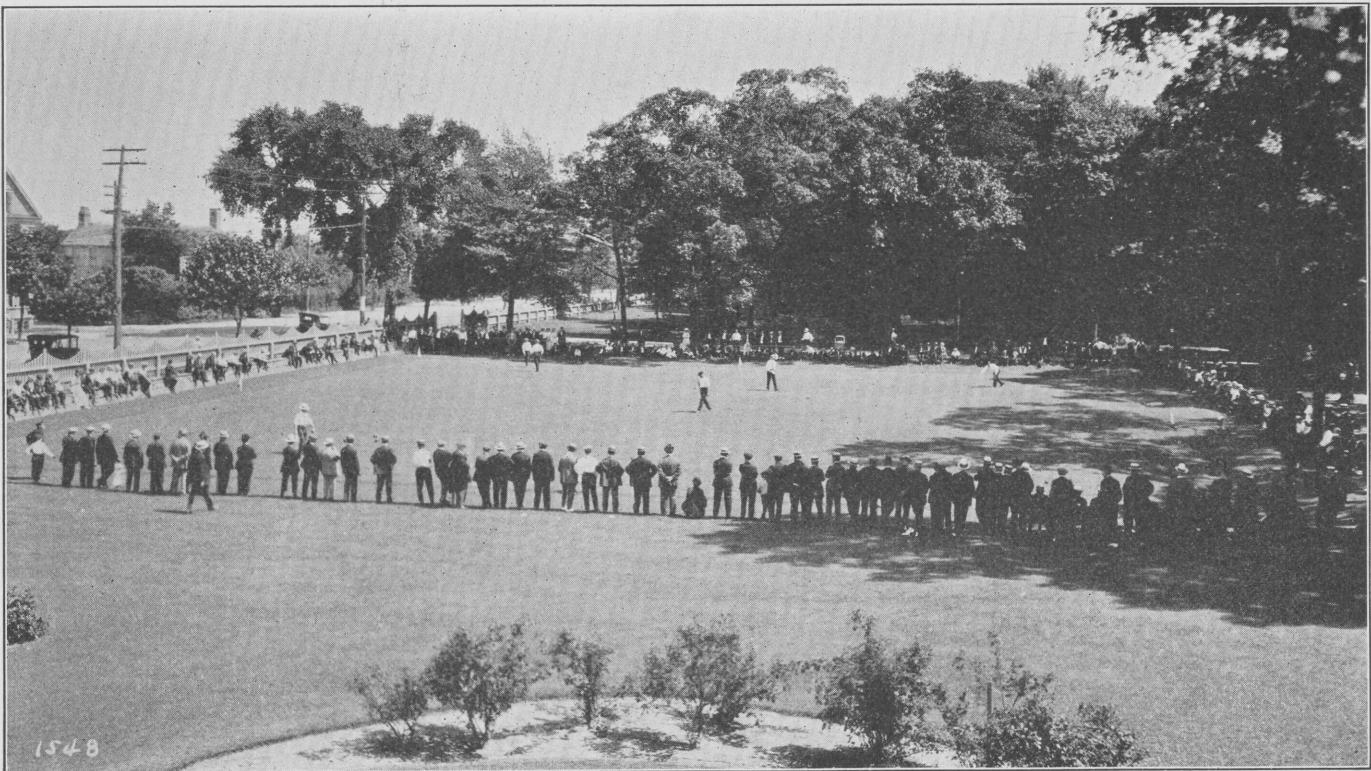


FIG. 19.—BOWLING GREEN, HAZLEWOOD PARK, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.



FIG. 20.—PICNIC GROUND, DAYTON, OHIO

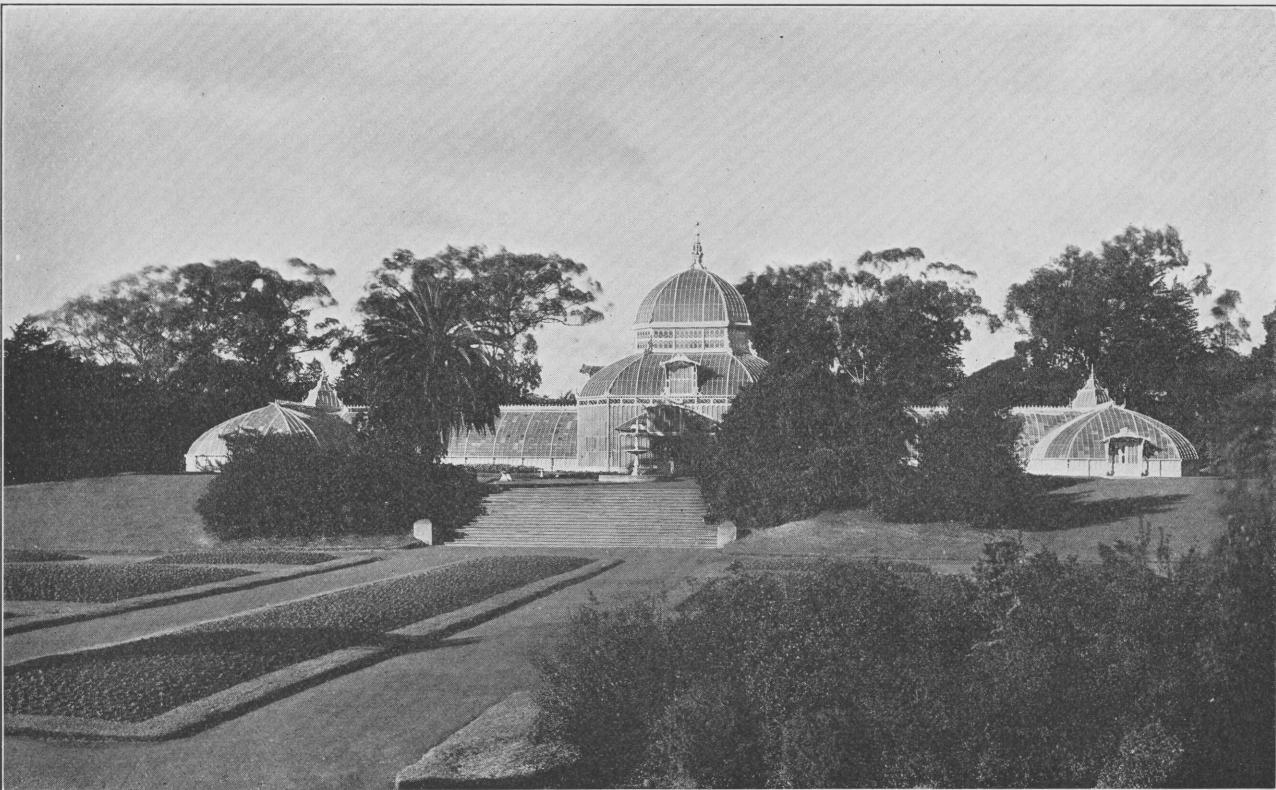


FIG. 21.—CONSERVATORY IN GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.



FIG. 22.—BOULEVARD AND BATHING BEACH, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

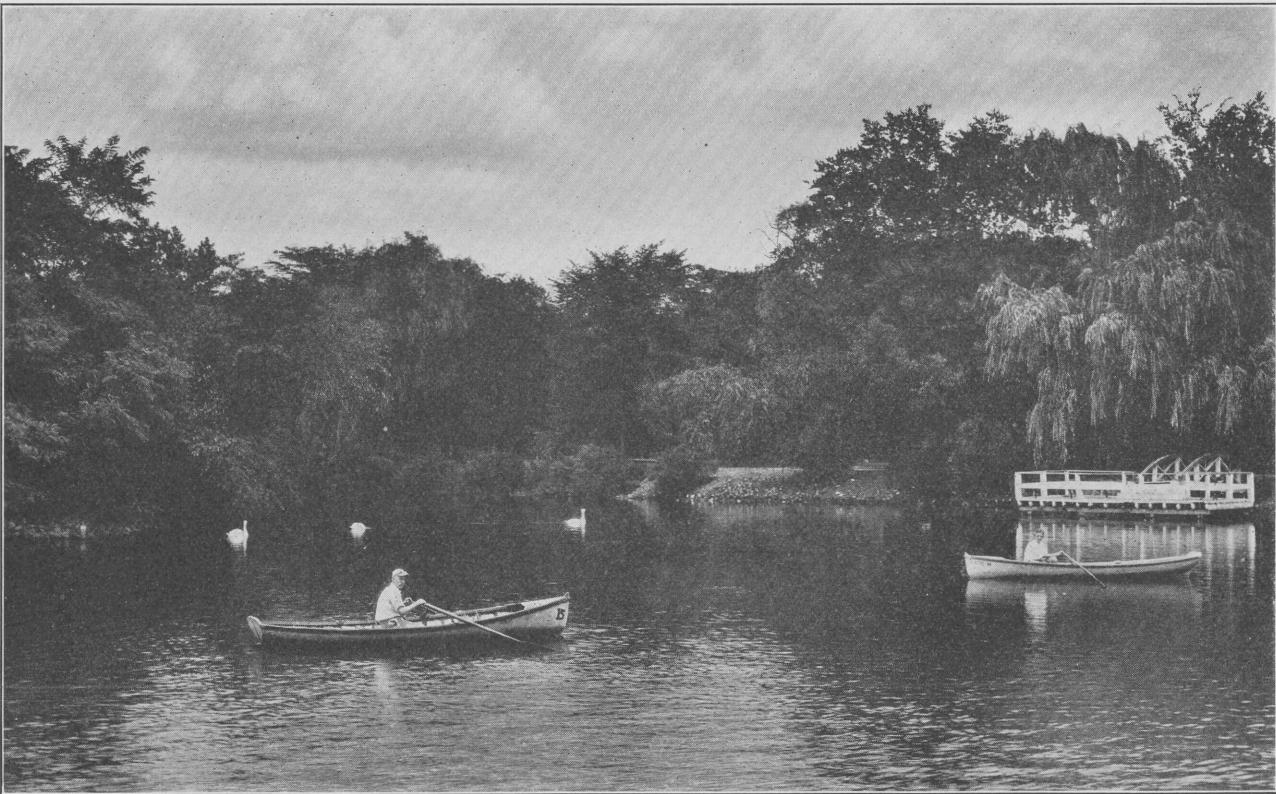


FIG. 23.—LAKE SCENE IN SHELBY PARK, NASHVILLE, TENN.

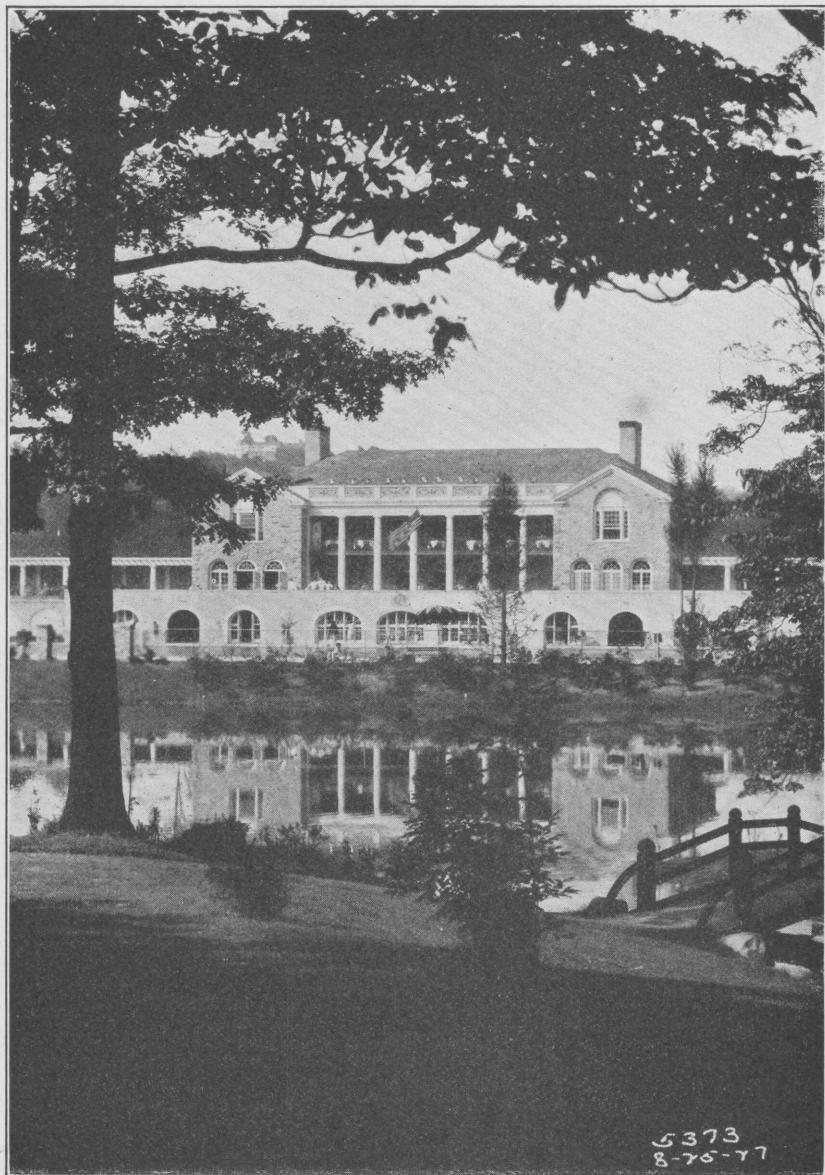


FIG. 24.—BATHHOUSE AND MAMMOTH CONCRETE SWIMMING POOL, TIBBETTS BROOK PARK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.



